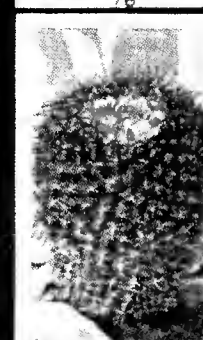
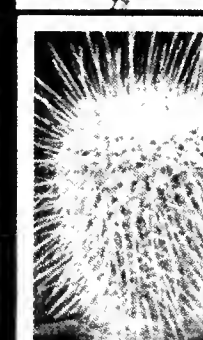
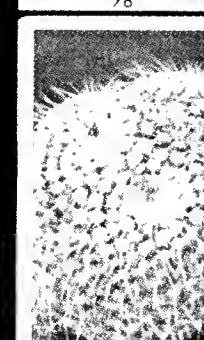
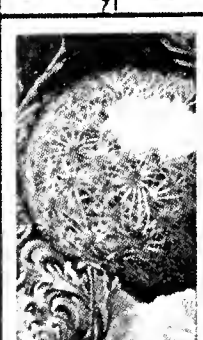
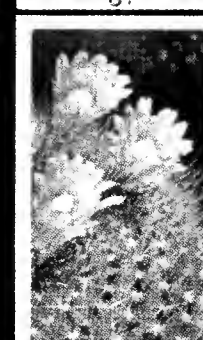
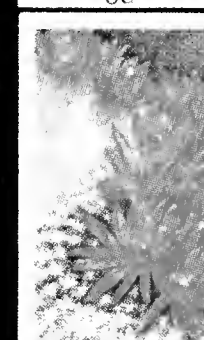
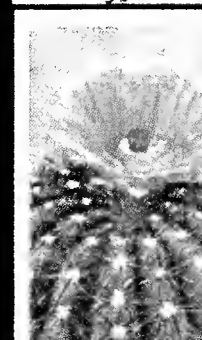
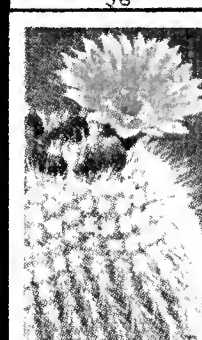
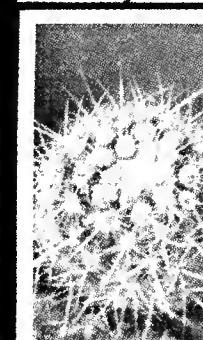
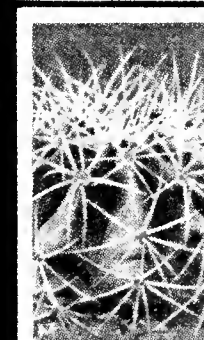
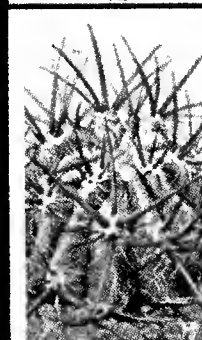
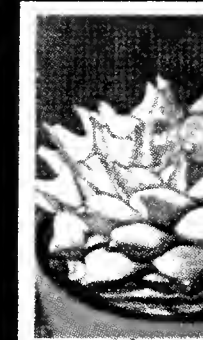
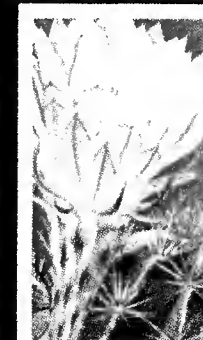
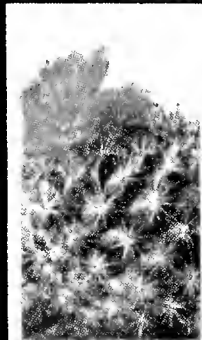
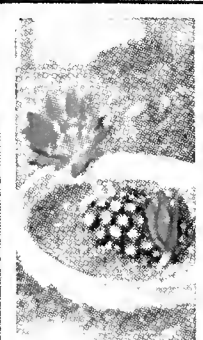
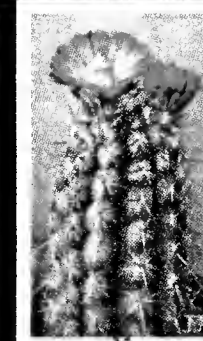
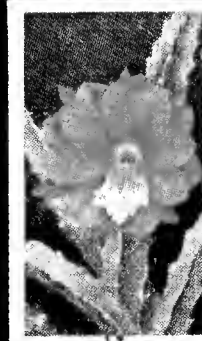
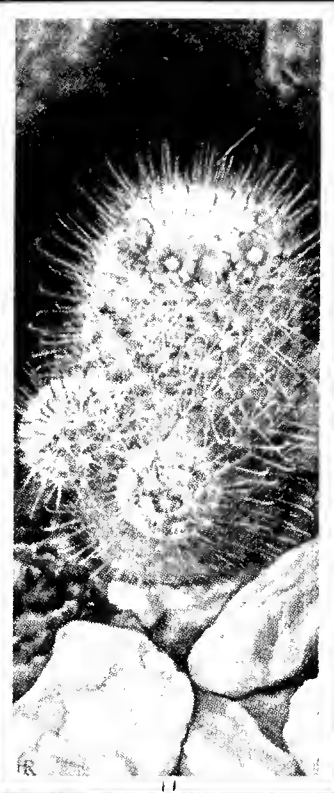
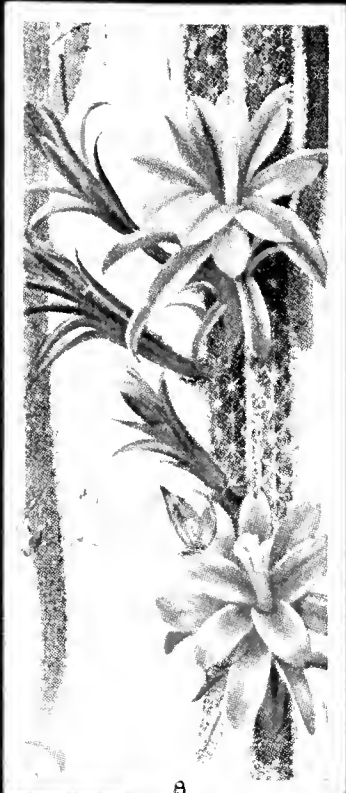


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



R. W. KELLY
2410 La Rosa Drive, Temple City, California
U. S. A.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATED SPECIES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. <i>Aporocactus flagelliformis</i> | 27. <i>Heliocereus speciosus</i> |
| 47. <i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> | 79. <i>Hickenia microsperma</i> |
| 48. <i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> | 68. <i>Homalocephala texensis</i> |
| 46. <i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> | 26. <i>Lemaireocereus beneckeii</i> |
| 70. <i>Astrophytum asterias</i> | 12. <i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i> |
| 71. <i>Astrophytum capricorne</i> | 42. <i>Lobivia cumingii</i> |
| 69. <i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i> | 41. <i>Lobivia pentlandii</i> |
| 72. <i>Astrophytum ornatum</i> | 50. <i>Lophophora williamsii</i> |
| 23. <i>Cleistocactus strausii</i> | 73. <i>Malacocarpus concinnus</i> |
| 21. <i>Cephalocereus hoppenstedtii</i> | 77. <i>Malacocarpus graessneri</i> |
| 4. <i>Cephalocereus leucocephalus</i> | 76. <i>Malacocarpus haselbergii</i> |
| 20. <i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> | 78. <i>Malacocarpus leninghausii</i> |
| 19. <i>Cereus jamacaru</i> | 10. <i>Malacocarpus mammulosus</i> |
| 3. <i>Cereus validus</i> | 75. <i>Malacocarpus ottonis</i> |
| 38. <i>Chamaecereus silvestrii</i> | 74. <i>Malacocarpus scopa</i> |
| 28. <i>Cleistocactus baumannii</i> | 82. <i>Mamilloopsis senilis</i> |
| 85. <i>Coryphantha bumamma</i> | 11. <i>Mammillaria bombycina</i> |
| 84. <i>Coryphantha elephantidens</i> | 98. <i>Mammillaria camptotricha</i> |
| 83. <i>Coryphantha erecta</i> | 99. <i>Mammillaria candida</i> |
| 88. <i>Coryphantha palmeri</i> | 95. <i>Mammillaria elegans</i> |
| 86. <i>Coryphantha poselgeriana</i> | 100. <i>Mammillaria elongata</i> |
| 87. <i>Coryphantha radians</i> | 101. <i>Mammillaria fragilis</i> |
| 90. <i>Dolichothele longimamma</i> | 93. <i>Mammillaria geminis pina</i> |
| 66. <i>Echinocactus grusonii</i> | 104. <i>Mammillaria hahniana</i> |
| 67. <i>Echinocactus horizonthalonius</i> | 94. <i>Mammillaria kewensis</i> |
| 33. <i>Echinocereus blanckii</i> | 91. <i>Mammillaria magnimamma</i> |
| 30. <i>Echinocereus chloranthus</i> | 92. <i>Mammillaria parkinsonii</i> |
| 29. <i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> | 102. <i>Mammillaria plumosa</i> |
| 31. <i>Echinocereus dasyacanthus</i> | 97. <i>Mammillaria prolifera</i> |
| 35. <i>Echinocereus knippelianus</i> | 96. <i>Mammillaria spinosissima</i> |
| 32. <i>Echinocereus pentalophus</i> | 103. <i>Mammillaria uncinata</i> |
| 36. <i>Echinocereus pulchellus</i> | 110. <i>Mammillaria wildii cristata</i> |
| 34. <i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i> | 80. <i>Melocactus intortus</i> |
| 37. <i>Echinocereus stramineus</i> | 52. <i>Neoporteria fusca</i> |
| 57. <i>Echinofossulacactus crispatus</i> | 49. <i>Obregonia denegrii</i> |
| 56. <i>Echinofossulocactus multicostatus</i> | 13. <i>Opuntia bonaerensis</i> |
| 61. <i>Echinomastus macdowellii</i> | 18. <i>Opuntia glomerata</i> |
| 7. <i>Echinopsis aurea</i> | 17. <i>Opuntia microdasys</i> |
| 44. <i>Echinopsis eyriesii</i> | 16. <i>Opuntia rhodantha</i> |
| 43. <i>Echinopsis multiplex</i> | 15. <i>Opuntia robusta</i> |
| 45. <i>Echinopsis tubiflora</i> | 14. <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i> |
| 2. <i>Epiphyllum ackermannii</i> | 24. <i>Oreocereus celsianus</i> |
| 105. <i>Epiphyllum crenatum</i> | 53. <i>Oroya peruviana</i> |
| 51. <i>Epithelantha micromeris</i> | 25. <i>Pachycereus chrysomallus</i> |
| 22. <i>Espostoa lanata</i> | 89. <i>Pelecyphora aselliformis</i> |
| 6. <i>Ferocactus latispinus</i> | 40. <i>Rebutia fiebrigii</i> |
| 59. <i>Ferocactus nobilis</i> | 39. <i>Rebutia minuscula</i> |
| 58. <i>Ferocactus pringlei</i> | 107. <i>Rhipsalis cassutha</i> |
| 60. <i>Ferocactus uncinatus</i> | 108. <i>Rhipsalis houlletiana</i> |
| 62. <i>Gymnocalycium denudatum</i> | 109. <i>Rhipsalis paradoxa</i> |
| 63. <i>Gymnocalycium multiflorum</i> | 9. <i>Selenicereus grandiflorus</i> |
| 64. <i>Gymnocalycium platense</i> | 55. <i>Strombocactus disciformis</i> |
| 65. <i>Gymnocalycium queblianum</i> | 81. <i>Thelocactus bicolor</i> |
| 54. <i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i> | 1. <i>Trichocereus schickendantzii</i> |
| 106. <i>Hatiora salicornioides</i> | 5. <i>Zygocactus truncatus</i> |

These color pictures were by Messrs. C. Rol, J. Voerman and H. Rol, Amsterdam.
Reprinted from "Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton. See page 32.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

RARE AND UNUSUAL PLANTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD
WE SEARCH THE EARTH FOR PLANTS FOR YOU

*"To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language . . ."*

THE GREAT poet Bryant might well have been thinking of cacti and succulent plants when he penned these famous lines, for no group of plants holds a greater fascination than the many and strange forms of growth assumed by these desert denizens.

Sweeping the country in a wave of popularity never before equalled in the intensity of interest aroused by those who have become cactus hobbyists, we find devotees in every walk of life striving to have as complete a collection of these plants as space and finances afford. And not without reason are cacti rapidly becoming the most loved of all plants, for their ease of culture, ability to thrive with little attention and adaptability to the heated dry atmosphere of winter homes where ordinary leafy plants would soon perish, certainly merit this attention.

Upon seeing a collection of many kinds of cacti one is at once amazed by the many and varied forms of growth which they have assumed in their efforts to reduce the amount of body surface exposed to the dry air of their native habitat. There are midget forms no larger than a thimble, giants as large as trees, round ones, fat ones, skinny ones the size of a pencil, snaky ones which twine through trees in a most serpentine manner, wickedly spined ones which shout "Don't Touch" in any language and soft dainty ones as white and delicate as milady's powder puff.

Flowers of unusual size and brilliancy of color are another reason for their popularity. Often the flowers borne on a single plant are larger than the plant itself, for example, an *Echinopsis* only three or four inches in diameter and height may produce several blossoms each of which may have a greater diameter and length of tube than the plant body on which they are borne.

For many years we have collected and propagated these rarities and we are now able to offer to you one of the finest selections of cacti in America. We hope that the following pages will prove of interest to you and that our offerings will be acceptable in your collection.

CACTI

ACANTHOCALYCIUM. A genus of small globular plants formerly included in *Echinopsis* or *Lobivia*, handsome in appearance of easy culture and having fine flowers.

A. formosum. Long dense brownish spines. Flowers yellow but requiring several years to reach maturity and blooming size .40

A. spiniflorum. Attractive plant having violet flowers the petals of which are tipped with a stiff spine-like point, whence the name. Small grafted plants .75

A. thionanthum. Has a dark green shiny body with jet black spines which are red when young .50

A. violaceum. Long brownish spines; light violet flowers .50

ACANTHOCEREUS *maculatus*. We believe that this is the first time this newly discovered Mexican species has been offered in this country. Odd three angled stems of brownish color dotted with grey spots. Nice greenhouse grown plants \$1.00

A. pentagonus. A vigorous grower requiring warmth



Acanthocalycium violaceum

and lots of water. Said to be at home in swampy ground in Texas. Often used as grafting stocks in Florida and Texas but we have not found it as satisfactory as *Cereus* here in California .50

ANCISTROCACTUS. Globular hooked spines with large thickened roots, flowers yellow.

A. megarrhizus .35; *A. scheeri* .25

APOROCACTUS *flagelliformis* *8. The "Rat Tail Cactus" has long been known as a popular, free, pink flowering pot plant .35

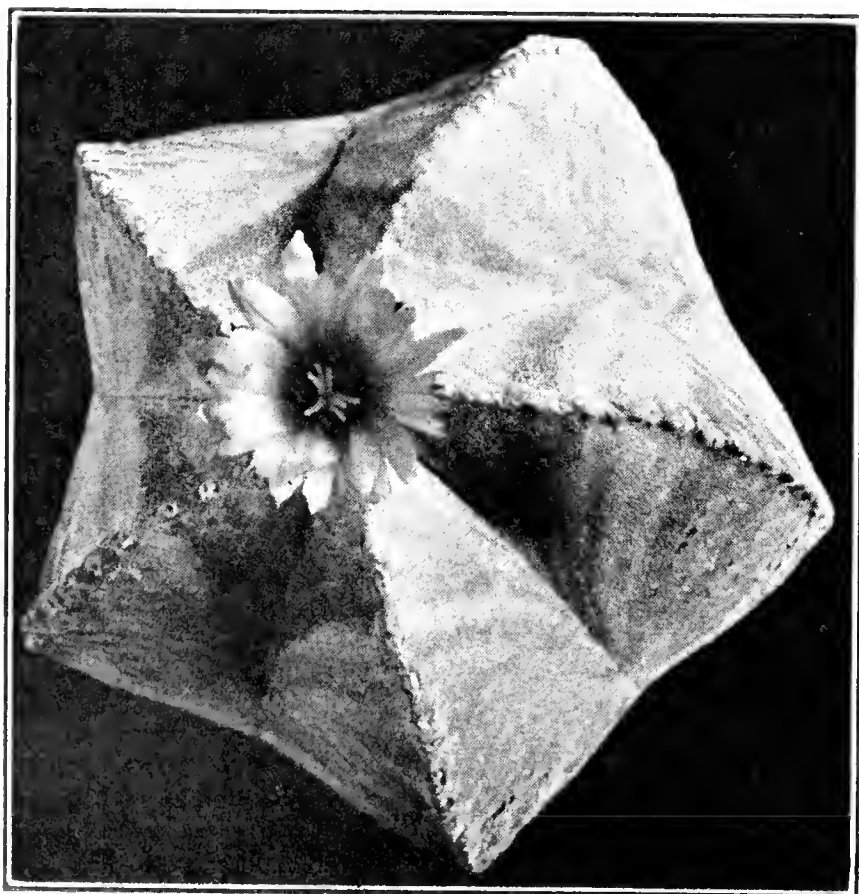
AREQUIPA *leucotricha*. A rarity from Peru with dense reddish-grey spines concealing the body of the plant. Fine grafted specimens .75

ARIOCARPUS *fissuratus* *47. The "Living Rock" is well named with its curious triangular stone like tubercles. Pretty pinkish flowers. Likes rather loose, dry soil with a pinch of lime. Small ones .25, flowering size .50

ARROJADOA *rhodantha*. A rare Brazilian columnar slender type which bears pink flowers at the top of the stem through which the stem continues to grow afterwards leaving a lateral collar of bristles at the flowering point. Grafted specimen \$1.00

ARTHROCEREUS *microsphaericus*. Has small globular jointed stems growing one on the other and bears a large long tubed white flower; from Brazil. Grafted plants .50

A. rondonianus. Has slender stems densely covered with beautiful golden spines tinged with brown or red. A rarity but ease of culture makes it available, rooted or grafted at .50



Astrophytum myriostigma

ASTROPHYTUM. This interesting genus includes some of the most unique of the many forms found among the Mexican cacti. Attractive, easily grown, and free flowering; they should be in every fine plant collection.

A. asterias *70. The "Sea Urchin Cactus" is dark, shiny green, each flattened rib dotted with tufts of wool, but spineless; flowers large yellow with red center .50

A. capricorne aurea. Has yellow spines although in the seedling stage very few spines are developed .25

A. capricorne major *71. Grows larger with curled brownish spines .25

A. capricorne minor. Smaller with weaker spines .25.

A. capricorne senilis. Has more and longer tortuous spines .25

A. myriostigma coahuilense. It has a whiter body than the others .25, larger .35

A. myriostigma columnaris. The tallest growing of all .35

A. myriostigma potosina *69. The "Bishop's Cap" is the best known and most popular of the group. Nice seedlings .25, flowering size .75

A. myriostigma tamaulipensis. Ribs rounded .25

A. myriostigma tetragona. Usually four angled .25

A. ornatum *72. Has short stiff yellowish or brownish spines .50

BARTSCHELLA *schumannii*. A pretty blue green plant resembling *Mamillarias*; flowers pink. Difficult on own roots but thrives as a grafted plant which we offer at .50

BORZICACTUS *jajoianus*. A new species of columnar habit from Peru—\$1.25.

B. tomiensis. A vigorous grower, very rare—\$1.50.

BROWNINGIA *candelaris*. Another columnar South American species .75

CARNEGIA *gigantea*. The famous "Arizona Giant Cactus." The seedlings offered here make interesting pot plants. Be not concerned about them growing too large for your collection for the first 25 years. Small .25, larger .40

CEPHALOCEREUS *senilis* *20. "Old Man Cactus" from Mexico is the most popular of all cacti. From the small seedling stage it is covered with pure white bristly hair becoming more attractive as it grows larger .25 and .35. Larger specimens \$1.00 to \$2.00

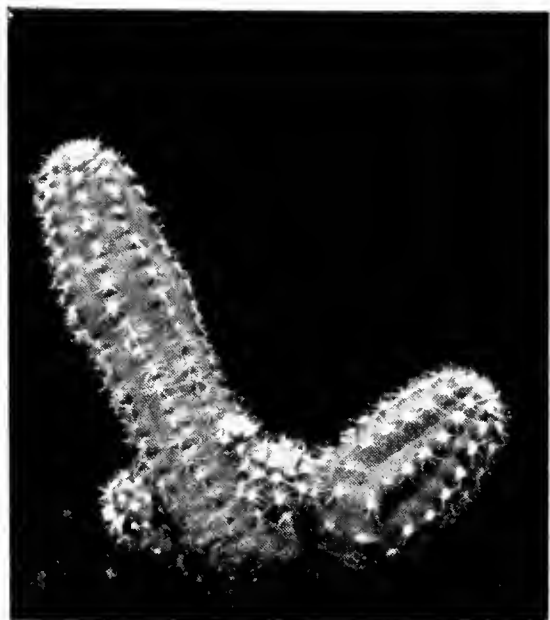
Other fine *Cephalocereus* are *C. chrysostele*, a golden spined one from Brazil, 4 to 5 inch specimens .80

C. glaucescens, bluish body with bright yellow spines .50. *C. palmeri*, bluish, the ribs edged with white silky hair as it grows older .25, *C. chrysacanthus* is another golden spined beauty from Mexico, fast growing .25

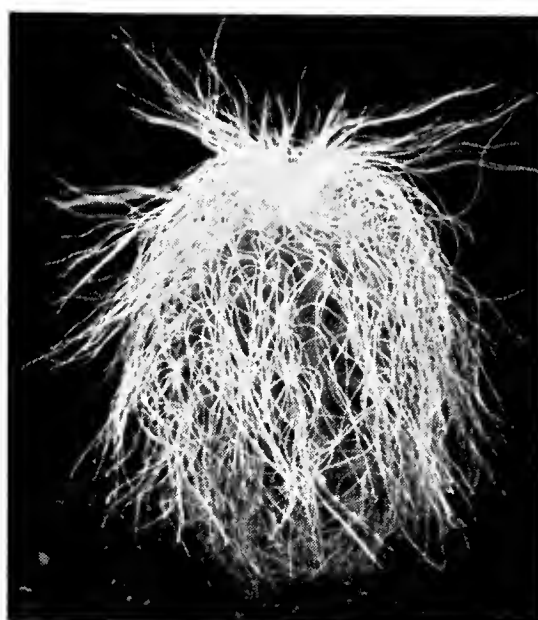
CEREUS. Night Blooming cacti growing tall and tree-like, fast growing and bearing large white flowers followed by pulpy edible fruit about the size of an apple. The attractive fruits are yellow, red or purplish in color and are smooth and spineless. Due to speed and ease of culture this genus is best for grafting. Seedling *Cereus* are fine for small specimens and quick propagation, but for heavy large specimen grafts, only the rooted cuts from mature plants should be used. See "Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton—for complete directions for grafting.

The following three species are grown from imported seed and are believed to be true. We do not

IMPORTANT NOTE: *70, *71, etc., after plant name indicates number of illustration on outside cover.



Chamaecereus silvestrii "Peanut Cactus"



Chamaecereus silvestrii "Peanut Cactus"

offer hybrids grown from local seed as true species under the name of one of the parents.

C. dayamii .35, *C. gonianthus* .35, *C. jamacaru* *19 .25. All three for .85. For mature cuts rooted or unrooted of other species or hybrids for grafting stock ask for quotation and state number and sizes desired.

C. hybrid seedlings for grafting stock 4 to 6 inches in height .60 per 10 plants.

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. This is a name applied for generations to any species of cactus which opens its flowers at night. The flowers are white, some times tinged with pink or cream shades and are often intensely fragrant. In addition to the above *Cereus*, the following are night blooming—*Acanthocereus*, *Cephalocereus*, *Dendrocereus*, *Eriocereus*, *Harrisia*, *Hylocereus*, *Pilocereus*, *Roseocereus*, *Selenicereus*, *Trichocereus* and *Echinopsis*. The latter two open at night, but remain open during the day. There are many others which can not be named here and some genera include both night and day flowering species.

CHAMAECEREUS grandiflorus. A pretty light green short columnar species with golden spines and fine red flower. The identity of this one is uncertain, it may be identical with the so-called *Trichocereus huascha* var. *rubra*. Grafted or rooted .75

C. silvestrii. *38. The "Peanut Cactus" is one of the most popular and easily grown of all small cacti and is equally at home indoors or outside. It produces groups of short stems and usually bears its brilliant orange red flowers the first season. Flowering size .25

C. silvestri var. *crassicaule*. A rapid growing crestate variety of the above but must be regrafted from time to time as its speedy growth soon exhausts the stocks upon which it is grafted .50

CHILENIA. Rarities from Chile of globular growth, distinctive appearance and colorful flowers. Slow but sturdy growing, when grafted faster.

C. castaneoides. Nice sized grafted specimens \$1.00

C. chilensis. Grafted .60

C. densispina. One to two inch grafts \$1.75

C. heteracantha. Grafted \$1.50

C. nigrihorrida. Grafted \$1.50

C. senilis (Syn. *Neoporteria senilis*). 1½ inch grafted specimens \$1.00. A beautiful brown colored plant with a mass of twisted white spines, if grown in the

glass house, but which become black when grown in the full sun. Flowers large pink if grown in the full sun light.

C. villosa. Covered with colorful yellow to brown spines; pink flowers freely produced .75

CLEISTOCACTUS. Slender columnar plants branched from the base flowering freely after one to two feet high with many red tubular blossoms projecting from the sides of the stems, often continuously for several months, followed by bright rose colored fruits about the size of a large cherry, provided cross pollination is made with another plant.

C. baumanii (Scarlet Bugler) *28. Small .25, larger .35. Flowering size \$1.00 to \$2.00

C. buchtienii. Slender erect with reddish brown spines; flowers wine red .50

C. morawetzianus. A recently discovered Peruvian species, the only one of this genus with white flowers \$1.50

C. smaragdiflorus. Flowers tipped with green .75

C. tarijensis (Syn. *Trichocereus tarijensis*). A rare discovery forming a transition species resembling both genera. Very rare \$2.50

COCHEMIEA poselgeri. An odd elongated plant with hooked spines from Lower California. Good sized grafted or rooted plants \$1.00

CONSOLEA rubescens. A tropical opuntia like species which grows tree-like with chocolate brown pads nearly spineless .50

C. spinosissima. Green pads with many spines .50

COPIAPOA cinerea. A rare Chilean one with grayish green body, globular with stiff yellowish spines. Small grafted plants \$1.00, larger specimens grafted \$2.00

C. marginata. Grafted specimen \$1.25

C. megarhiza. One of the rarest, grafted \$2.00

CORRYOCACTUS melanotrichus. Forms clumps of erect slender branches, from the high Andes in the vicinity of La Paz, Bolivia. Small .30, larger branched plants .60

C. brevistylus. Quite rare, grafted \$1.25

CORYPHANTHA. A genus of globular or cylindric plants bearing large tubercles, interesting spine arrangements and yellow, red or purple flowers, particularly well adapted to pot culture.

*Coryphantha pallida*

- C. andreae*. Dark green, rounded tubercles, flowers large yellow .25
- C. asterias*. Tubercles somewhat pointed, flowers pinkish .30
- C. bergeriana* .25
- C. buniamma*. *85. Large round tubercles, flowers yellow .50
- C. clava*. Elongated, yellowish spines and flowers .40
- C. cornifera*. Globular becoming cone shaped in age, the tubercles somewhat overlapping like a pine cone, flowers yellow .50
- C. cubensis*. A very rare one from Cuba, believed extinct for thirty years when rediscovered. Difficult to grow on its own roots, but thriving and flowering freely when grafted. We offer select grafted specimens for the collector of hard to get rarities at only .75
- C. dyckiana* .50
- C. echinoidea*. Small growing, flowers rose-colored .25
- C. elephantidens*. *84. Similar to above, but with rose flower .50
- C. erecta*. *83. Grows taller and elongated, branching at base .50
- C. georgii*. Low growing plants purplish body when young, flowers light yellow .35
- C. jaumevei* .30
- C. macromeris*. Small plants .50, grafted .75
- C. muehlenfordtii*. A rare Texas species, best grafted. Small grafted specimens \$1.00
- C. nicelsae*. Small growing forming clusters as it grows older, flowers yellow with red center .50

- C. ottonis*. Grayish-green plant bearing white flowers .50
- C. pallida*. Pretty species with short thick tubercles, flowers light yellow .50
- C. palmeri*. *88. Light yellow recurved central spines, pure yellow flowers .60
- C. retusa*. Collected plants are difficult to grow, but our nursery grown seedlings thrive, each .50
- C. robustispina*. Probably the largest growing of all Coryphanthas, has immense gray green tubercles armed with stiff spines, flowers brownish yellow; nice sized plants .50, large flowering size \$1.50
- C. schwarziana* .40
- C. scolymoides*. From Central Mexico .35
- C. valida* .40
- C. vaupeliana* .25

DEAMIA testudo. A climbing night blooming cactus of the *Hylocereus* group having broad three ribbed stems and which bears large creamy white flowers ten inches long and wide. In southern locations plant it by a tree and it will climb and attach itself by means of aerial roots as it grows. Needs shade and a humus soil. Each \$1.00

DENDROCEREUS nudiflorus. A columnar species from Cuba which grows to large trees in its native habitat, some of which are estimated to be 500 years old. Grows fast in warm weather and likes rich soil and plenty of moisture when growing. The large white flowers are called "Flor de Fiesta" in Cuba. Fine ten to twelve inch specimens \$1.00

DENMOZA erythrocephala. An attractive globular kind from Argentina. Resembles an *Echinopsis* in form when small, but with age forms a tall "barrel type" cactus. Has long twisted reddish spines. Likes full sun and has survived outdoor temperatures to 16 degrees F. here. Good strong specimens \$1.00

DOLICHOTHELE sphaerica. A pretty one having bright shiny yellow-green long tubercles tipped with weak yellow spines. Its flowers are large bright yellow and freely produced. Nice seedling plants .35

D. longimamma. *90. Very similar to the above .50

ECHINOCACTUS. Sturdy "barrel cactus" of the southwestern U. S. and Mexican deserts. Like coarse well drained soil and full sun for best spine development. Need a rest period with little moisture during the winter months or when not growing.

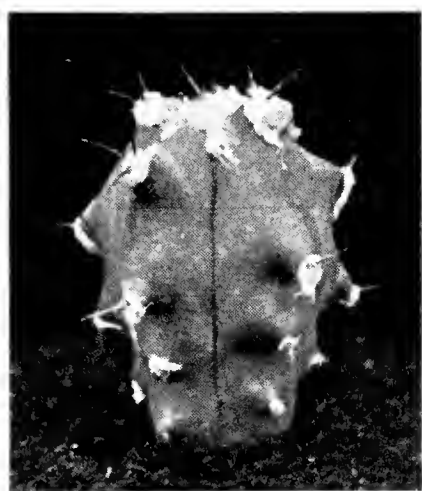
E. grandis. Has a pearl gray body and black spines which are red when they first appear. Easily grown .25

E. grusonii. *66. The "Golden Barrel" is the finest one of all and one of the most popular. The light green body is covered with golden yellow spines which become more dense and colorful as the plant becomes older and larger. Should be in every collection. Small ones .35, larger specimens \$1.00. Prices on large show specimens quoted on request.

E. ingens. Very similar to *E. grandis*. These become giant "barrels" in their native Mexico weighing hundreds of pounds, but do not hesitate to include one in your window garden as they do not reach such a size

CORYPHANTHA COLLECTION. Seven fine plants of this genus, our selection, will start a good collection for only \$1.50

during the first hundred years. Perfect seedling plants .25 each. Field grown specimens three to four inches across \$1.00



Echinocactus ingens
"Mexican Barrel"

ECHINOCEREUS. "Hedgehog Cactus" are found in great variety throughout our southwestern states and Mexico. They usually branch freely forming clusters or mounds of erect stems, but some lie upon the ground in a trailing manner. The flowers are among the largest and most colorful of our desert cacti ranging through yellows, orange, red, pink, magenta and purple, or often in two color combinations such as yellow petals with a red throat. Some of the more difficult kinds are offered as grafted specimens. They like a coarse gravelly soil with good drainage, full sun and a drier rest period when dormant through the winter months. They flower best if growth is not forced with fertilizers and much water.

E. amoenus. Small flattened stems seldom branching, flowers magenta, grafted .75

E. armatus. Mexican species similar to *E. pectinatus* .25

E. baileyi. Oklahoma species with long fine spines in many varieties and spine colors. Three inch cluster \$1.50

E. blanckii. *33. Slender trailing stems, flowers purple .35

E. bonkerae. Arizona species with large purplish flowers .50

E. brandegeei. Slender stemmed, heavily spined from Lower California, Mexico .75

E. chloranthus. *30. Flowers small greenish .50

E. cinerascens. Ash colored spines, flowers purple .30

E. conglomeratus .50

E. dasyacanthus *31. Usually single stemmed. Flowers very large, yellow. Flowering size plants \$1.00

E. davisii. Probably the smallest of all Echinocereus. Grafted plants bear the small greenish amber, fragrant flowers very freely. Good grafts .75

E. de laetii. Covered with long white bristly spines it resembles on "Old Man Cactus." Grafted plants \$1.00

E. ebrenbergii. Bright green stems, slender white spines .50

E. engelmannii. This native Californian has the most colorful spines of this group, being found in many variations such as white, cream, brown, reddish and black spine colors and combinations of usually two colors. Grows well and bears early in the spring its

huge magenta or purplish flowers. Small single stemmed plants .25, larger branched ones .50, flowering size .75

E. fendleri. Sturdy grower, flowers deep purple .35

E. grandis var. *bermosilii.* A very rare species recently discovered on a desert island in the Gulf of California. Only a few grafted specimens available at \$1.75

E. knippelianus. *35. Unusual with its blackish green nearly spineless stems, flowers pink .50 each, grafted specimens \$1.00

E. melanocentrus. Large pink flowers .35

E. mojavenensis. Small seedling clusters \$1.00

E. octacanthus. Small plants .25

E. pacificus. A rare one found only in one canyon in Lower California, flowers red .50, branched plants .75

E. pectinatus. The "Lace Cactus" so called because of the fine net work of pectinate spines covering the plant body. Easily handled, flowers large, ruffled pink .75

E. pectinatus var. *castanea.* From the province of San Luis Potosi, Mexico .50, larger .75

E. pensilis. An unusual one with long pendant branches which may be grown in the hanging basket. Bright red flowers. Well rooted cuttings .75 each.

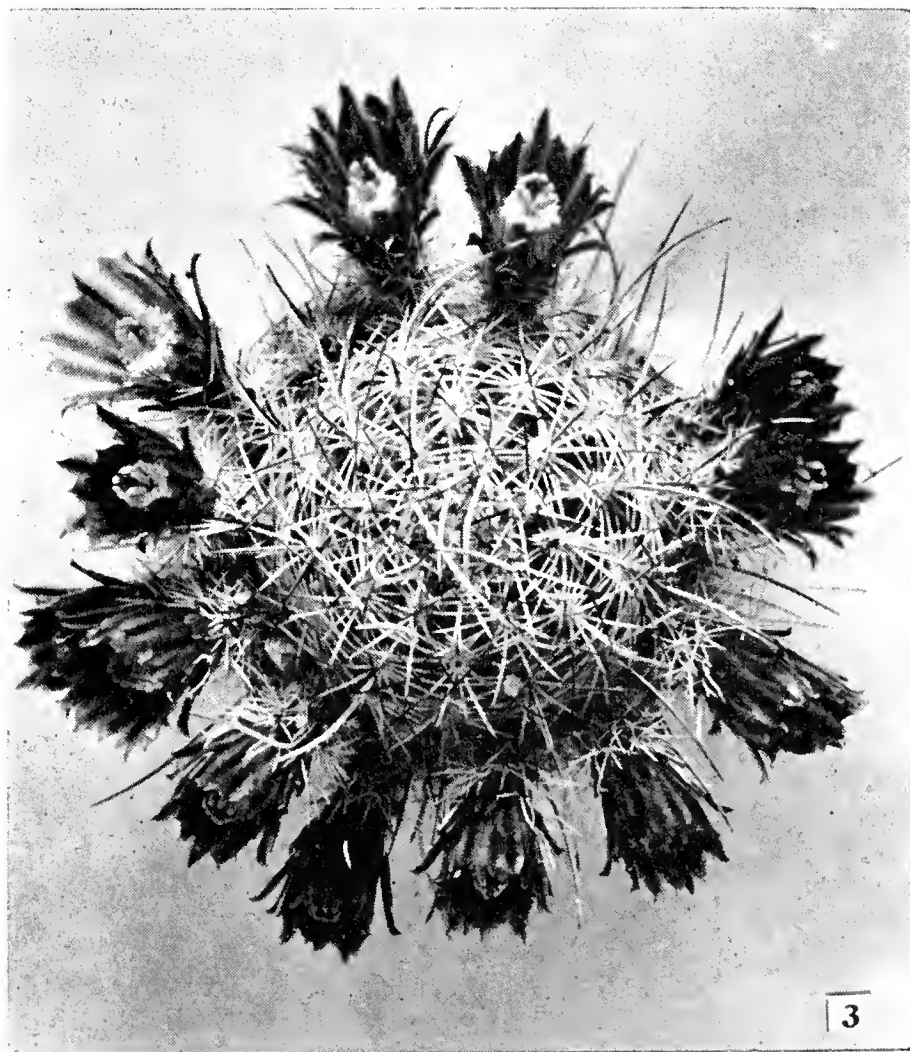
E. pentalophus. *32. Slender procumbent species, flower purple .75

E. poselgerianus. Similar to above. Grafted .75

E. pulchellus. *36. Resembling *E. amoena* but with shorter spines. Showy pink flowers. Grafted .75

E. rigidissimus. *34. The well known Arizona "Rainbow Cactus" are very beautiful when collected, but unfortunately do not last long in cultivation. We offer grafted plants which, however, will thrive at .75 each.

E. salm-dyckianus. Rich orange colored flowers which



Echinocereus viridiflorus

last nearly a week and remain open at night, whereas most *Echinocereus* flowers close at night. A rarity at \$1.00

E. scheeri. Slender having long tubed flowers as in *Echinopsis*, also stays open at night, color deep pink. Grafted .75

E. scopulorum. Large pink flowers with purple center. Grafts \$1.00

E. species nova. An unnamed recently introduced species from Sonora, Mexico, which grows in small clusters resembling *Chamaecereus silvestrii* (the "Peanut Cactus"). Flowers yellow .50, clusters .75

E. subinermis (synonym *E. luteus*). Has a gray green body almost spineless. Its large yellow flowers are freely produced .60

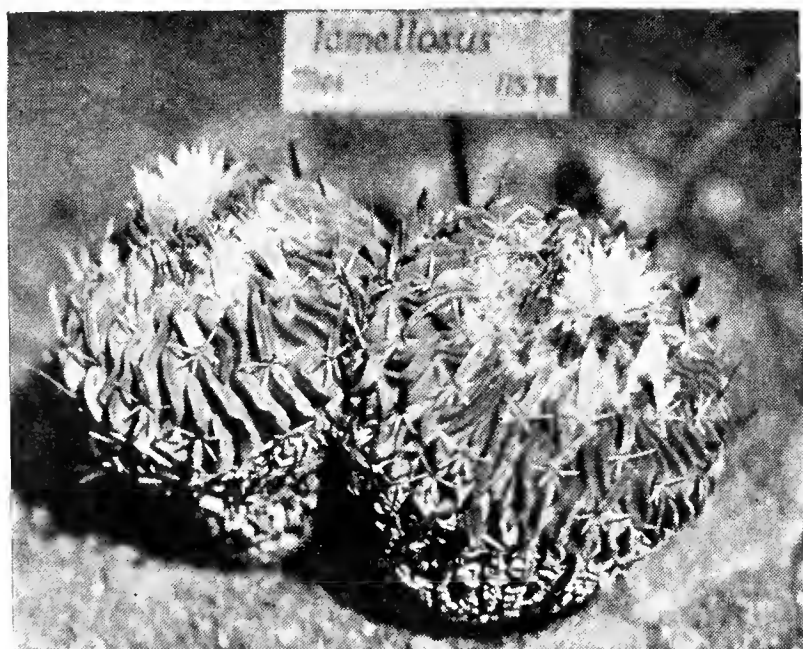
E. triglochidiatus. Has largest stems of all *Echinocereus* often five inches in diameter. Flowers red. Large rooted cuttings .75

ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS. Distinctive cacti because of the very numerous thin wavy ribs and the numerous small white, yellow or pink flowers usually with a reddish or violet stripe on each petal. They are sturdy, easily grown and well adapted to pot culture, seldom growing more than four inches in diameter, thus being suitable for small pots indefinitely. Fine cultivated specimens mostly flowering size.

E. albatrus .35, *E. crispatus* *57. .50, *E. lloydii* .40, *E. multcostatus* *56. 60, *E. vaupelianus* .35, *E. violaciflorus* .50, *E. zacatecensis* .50

ECHINOMASTUS *intertextus*. Globular plant resembling *Coryphantha* in growth habit. Large pink flowers. Seedling plants .50

ECHINOPSIS or "EASTER LILY CACTI." Usually begin to flower at that season and will continue to do so intermittently throughout the summer. The flowers are extremely large, often six to ten inches in length and diameter of the widely spread frilled petals. Some are quite fragrant. They are the easiest of all cacti to grow thriving in rich soil with plenty of water and sunshine, although some like a partial shade. They are more hardy than most cacti. The freely pro-



Echinofossulocactus lamellosus



Echinopsis multiplex

One of the most colorful and easily grown of the "Easter Lily Cacti."

duced offsets are the most satisfactory of all for decorating small bowls and pots as they stand more neglect and do not need any special care.

E. ancistrophora. Has the largest white flower of all, being faintly fragrant. The plant is a rich dark green and the short curved spines lying close to the body make it easy to handle. Small plants .40, two inch grafted specimens \$1.00

E. bridgesii. Short columnar, flower large white .40

E. calochlora. The shiny golden green color of the plant itself make this one a high light in any collection, in addition to its lovely white flower. It likes shade when grown outside, but is most adaptable to indoor or glass house culture. Small plants .35, larger .50

E. eyresii. *44. Fast growing, sturdy, with very short spines and white fragrant flowers freely produced .25, larger .35, flowering size .75

E. fiebrigii. A rare one from Bolivia. Grafted \$3.00

E. forbesii. Another rare species from Paraguay \$3.00

E. formosa. See *Acanthocalycium formosum*.

E. hamatacantha. A small growing one which seldom produces offsets, but has an attractive flower tinged with pink .50, larger flowering size \$1.00

E. huottii. A short columnar type from Bolivia. Flowers large, white in center, pink outside. Does not bloom as young as most kinds \$1.00

E. leucantha. Sturdy handsome plant with long black spines. Flower purplish on outer petals, the inner ones white .30

E. multiplex. *43. The best known and most popular of all. Fast growing, producing large pink, fragrant

ECHINOCEREUS COLLECTION. This is a fine genus on which to specialize. A complete collection is something of which to be proud. For a starter we will send our selection of five fine kinds a guaranteed \$2.00 value for only \$1.65

flowers throughout the summer. Be sure to include this one. Small plants .25, big ones .50

E. rhodotricha variety *robusta*. Handsome dark gray green body growing quite large. Flowers white, from Paraguay. A few large four inch specimens at \$2.75

E. silvestrii. Handsome globular species non-offsetting with stout whitish spines .75

E. spiniflora. See *Acanthocalycium spiniflorum*.

E. violacea. Low growing with long brown spines and beautiful violet colored flowers .75

E. imperialis hort. A stout vigorous plant having enormous white flowers .75

ECHINOPSIS — LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Years of hybridizing by experts have produced some fine flowering types which are worthy of special consideration. The following four named originations are highly recommended.

E. hyb. cascade. Flowers very large, white tinged with pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. hyb. ducor. An excellent free flowering pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

should produce some interesting varieties. Five vigorous seedlings \$1.00. Flowering size hybrids not named shipped with buds during the summer months \$1.00 each.

EPIPHYLLANTHUS *obtusangulus*. An odd plant from Brazil related to the "Christmas Cactus" (*Zygodactylus truncatus*), but resembling a miniature *Platyopuntia*. Rose colored flowers. Grafted plants which grow nicely at .50

EPIPHYLLUM—"ORCHID CACTUS." See special list of these large flowering cactus together with hybrid **PHYLLOCACTUS** on page 23

EPITHELANTHA *micromeris*. *51. The "Button Cactus" is probably the smallest of all cacti. Mature flowering size plants seldom grow to more than an inch or two across. The tiny pinkish flowers are followed by brilliant red fruits .25, for the Texas collected plants.

E. micromeris var. *greggii*. A larger growing variety of distinct appearance .35

E. micromeris var. *tuberosus*. Produces tuberous roots



Eriocereus martinii

E. hyb. makla. A dark colored plant exceptionally free flowering, producing medium size orchid pink blossoms. This one as in other *Echinopsis* flower best if the offsets are kept picked off .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. hyb. splendor. Large very deep pink flowers shading paler toward the center. Undoubtedly the deepest, strongest color yet produced in any *Echinopsis* hybrid .35, large clusters \$1.75

E. unnamed seedling hybrids. We have a quantity of seedling hybrids which have not yet flowered which

when older .25

E. micromeris var. *ungispinus*. Another Mexican variety .25

All the above will grow faster and larger if grafted. The above three are small seedlings.

ERDISIA *meyenii*. A rare species from the South American Andes which grows procumbent in dry rocky places \$1.00

ERIOCEREUS. Formerly classified as *Harrisia* the red fruited species of this genus have been reclassified

under this name, leaving only the yellow fruited species under the former name. Their stems are of a clambering habit and may be trained over arbors or the side of a building where they will reward one with frequent masses of giant white slightly fragrant flowers at intervals all through the summer months, followed by bright red showy fruits which are quite attractive as they remain several weeks before reaching maturity. They flower at night and are a few of the scores of species of cacti which you may be told are "Night Blooming Cereus."

E. bonplandi. The fastest growing and most robust of all, also the largest flowers. All of the Eriocereus like mellow rich soil and plenty of water during the summer months if vigorous growth is desired .60

E. guelichii. Also a vigorous grower, but the stems are not quite as large as the above. The flowers are tinged with pink on the outer petals and are fragrant, and are profusely produced. This group is quite hardy in regions of light frosts where oranges may be grown .50

E. jusburtii. A slower growing clambering one with attractive dark green stems armed with short conical jet black spines. Flowers very large, white, pink tinged. Some consider it the best grafting stock of all \$1.00

E. martinii. Branches of this one are much shorter and of a shrubby habit when grown in the full sun. It is the most profuse bloomer of all cacti with us, large specimens seldom being without flowers during the summer and fall months. This one is most suitable for pot culture as the stems are shorter than the others. The flowers are white and since it is self fertile the bright red fruits always set .35 each, for nice rooted cuts, larger ones .50

E. pomanensis. A rarer one from Northwestern Argentina, the spiny stems of which are quite attractive, but is slower to flower than the others .50

E. regelii. Stems more slender and longer with flowers more deeply tinged with pink .75

E. tortuosus. Has stouter more heavily armed branches, with the flowers lightly tinged with pink \$1.00

ERIOSYCE ceratistes. An extremely rare globular species from Chile, handsome with gray green body and yellow spines which become darker with age. Fine grafted specimens \$1.50

E. korethroides. Covered with dense long bright golden to brown spines, it is one of the most colorful of all. Grows well and we offer it in either rooted or grafted specimens at .75

ESCOBARIA. Small growing round or short globular plants usually forming clusters, closely related to *Mamillaria*. Need loose well drained soil, sunlight with a pinch of lime in the soil mixture.

E. bustamente. Seedling .50

E. chaffeyi. Seedling .35, grafted specimen .75

E. roseanus. This one has bright yellow spines whereas the others are white or grayish in color .50 each.

E. sneedii. Grafts .75

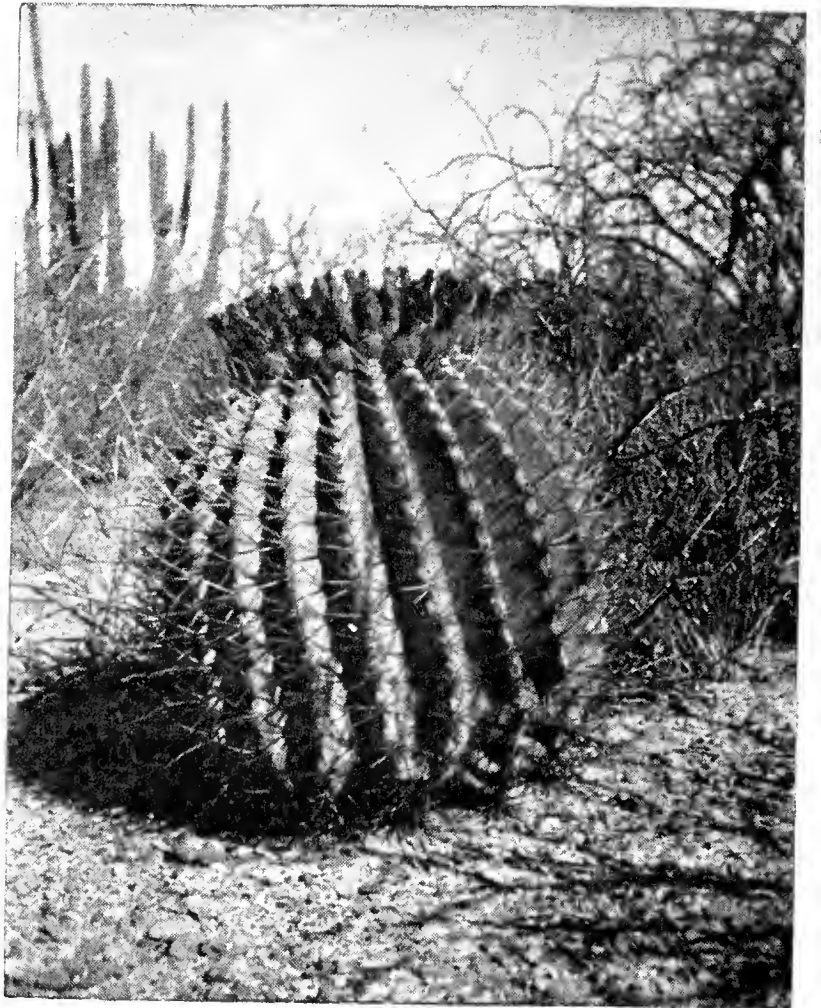
E. strobiliformis. Seedling .40

E. tuberculosa. Grafted \$1.00

ESCONTRIA chiotilla. Large growing columnar plants resembling *Lemaireocereus* in general appearance. Large ten inch specimens \$1.50

ESPOSTOA lanata. *22. Grafted .75

EULYCHNIA iquiquensis. A very rare Chilean plant of columnar habit, now available in this country for the first time. Small plants \$1.75



Ferocactus covillei

FEROCACTUS. "Barrel Cactus" are globular or elongated after great age, heavily armed with attractive often colorful spines and make handsome pot specimens requiring little space as they grow rather slowly. Give them coarse well drained sandy soil, water lightly during the growing season, but keep drier in the winter dormant months, specially the large collected specimens. Small seedling plants require more water when kept in small pots which dry out quickly. A popular conception is that they hold a reservoir of good drinking water available to the thirsty desert traveler, but any one who has tasted the thick acrid mucilaginous sap which saturates the pulpy interior will agree that only the most thirst crazed person would attempt to use it for this purpose.

F. acanthodes. The "California Barrel Cactus" is handsome with its colorful reddish spines. Small ones .50, five inch specimens .75 (not postpaid). Large exhibition specimens can be supplied if desired. Ask for quotation and state size wanted.

F. alamosanus. Seedlings of this one are the fastest growing of any that I have ever grown. Spines reddish .50

F. colvillei. The "Arizona Barrel Cactus." Sturdy

"SUCCEEDS WITH KELLY'S SEEDS" MAIL DAMAGE REPLACED GRATIS

"All the seeds which you sent on my former order for 10 packets, \$1.00, have come up fine. I have but one complaint. In the packet "Old Man" all the seeds except one were crushed. I planted the good one and, of course, have just one plant."

MRS. H. B. M., Indiana.

plants with long stiff reddish gray spines .50, three to four inch specimens \$1.00

F. coloratus. New spine growth bright red, later developing a broad ribbed recurved central spine .50

F. crassibamatus. Stout white recurved spines .75

F. echidne. Light green body with light yellow spines. Attractive and well growing .35

F. horridus. Another fast growing species with reddish spines .35

F. latispinus. *6. The "Devil's Tongue Cactus," so called because of the wide flat recurved spine which may be yellowish or red. The spine growth on this and other seedling Ferocactus is different during the first two or three seasons growth. Nice seedling plants .25

F. longibamatus. So named because of the long white hooked spines. An attractive seedling .35

F. macrodiscus. Meaning large disc, is so named because it grows flattened, wider than tall. Grows nicely .50

F. melocactiformis (Syn. *F. electracanthus*). Makes an attractive specimen with its long yellowish spines .35

F. nobilis. *59. Strong growing, prominent ribs, reddish central spine recurved .35

F. orcuttii. A rare one from San Carlos Canyon, Lower California. Fine field grown specimens .75

F. stainesii (Syn. *F. pilosus*). Pretty Mexican species .35

F. uncinatus. *60. Unusual form somewhat resembling *Echinomastus* in several characteristics. Small ones .35, larger .75

F. viridescens. One of the smallest of all Ferocactus, native to California, colorful reddish spines. Nice field grown specimens .50

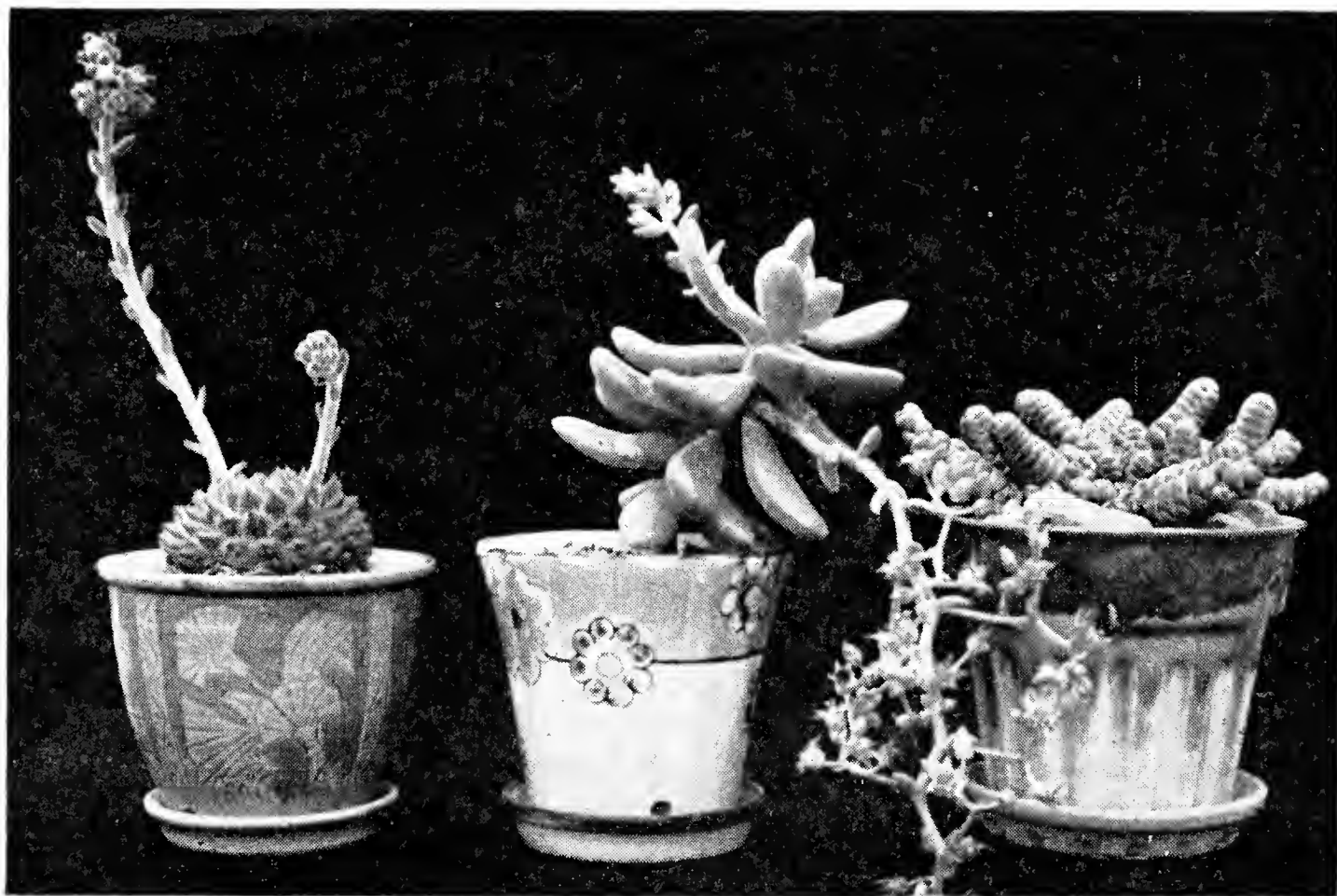
F. wislizenii. Sturdy type from Arizona. Fine three to four inch cultivated specimens \$1.00

FRAILEA. "Midget Cacti" are the smallest growing of the cactus family, seldom becoming more than an inch or two across. The small flowers are yellow, but some set fruit and fertile seed without opening. They are best grafted and the following eight species are all grafted specimens, mostly flowering size.

F. aurea .35, *F. castanea* .35, *F. colombiana* .25, *F. dadakii* .25, *F. grabliana* .35, *F. gracillima* .25, *F. pseudopulcherrima* .25, *F. pulcherrima* .25, *F. pygmaea* .35

GYMNANTHOCEREUS *microspermus*. A rare, recently discovered South American species of columnar growth, with deep green body and showy, golden brown spines. Best in the greenhouse. Good grafted specimens about four inches \$1.25, twelve inch show specimens grafted \$2.50

GYMNOCALYCIUM. An interesting genus of South American cacti, globular or flattened, the ribs raised into protuberances pointed below as in a chin, hence called "Chin Cacti." They are most adaptable to small pots and indoor culture, free flowering, of easy cul-



Pleasing effects may be obtained through use of harmonious colored pottery. Be sure to have good drainage or water carefully if container has no holes in bottom.

Plants arranged by J. S. Denny, reprinted from "Cacti for the Amateur."

CACTI KEEPS THE OLD YOUNG AND THE YOUNG FROM GETTING OLD

"I have over 50 different cacti and have learned more about what I do have from this book (Cacti for the Amateur) than I have learned in the past five years that I have made cacti and rock gardens my hobby. I have more troubles buried in my rock garden than most people have in a lifetime. Believe me, it is good medicine—keeps the old young and also keeps the young from growing old. Bury your troubles in a rock garden—that's my idea of living peaceably."

A. I. D., Pennsylvania.

ture and we recommend them highly.

G. andreae. Bright yellow flowers, rooted or grafted .50

G. anistii. Flowers large white, large field grown flowering specimens \$1.50

G. de laetii. Heavily spined, similar to if not identical with *G. schickendantzii*. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .60

G. dendatum. *62. Flower white or pinkish, rooted or grafted .75

G. gibbosum. Field grown, flowering size \$1.50

G. gibbosum var. *schlumbergeri*. Nice seedling plants .50

G. lafaldense. Dwarf species with harmless gray spines, flowers pink. Grafted .60

G. leptanthum. Grafted plants .75

G. loricatum. Large, heavy drooping spines. Grafted .75

G. mihanovitchii. Pretty small growing species with dark green body with maroon markings. Produces its odd green flowers freely. Seedlings usually flower within a year from planting .50

G. monvillei. Grafted .75

G. monvillei variegata. Body color usually a deep golden yellow, very showy, but difficult to grow, must be grafted. Small grafted plant \$1.50

G. mostii. Showy with its heavy spines when mature. Small ones .75

G. queblianum. *65. Attractive with white or pinkish flowers .75

G. saglione. Large garden grown specimens \$1.00

G. schickendantzii. Beautiful heavily spined plant with odd flowers that have a blue tinge on the outer sepals or tube scales .50

HAAGEOCEREUS. From the Pacific slopes of the Peruvian Andes come this most beautiful genus of columnar cacti. The dense fine spines are brilliant in colors of pale yellow, golden, brown or reddish spines. They grow well and are specially adapted to green house culture, but will not stand any frost. Grafted plants grow faster and often have more dense and more colorful spines.

H. acranthus. Colorful golden brown spines. Rooted plants \$1.00, grafted \$1.50

H. australis. A rare new discovery in various spine colors from gray to black or brown, young spines often reddish \$1.50 grafted.

H. chosicensis. Light yellow to orange yellow spines \$1.25

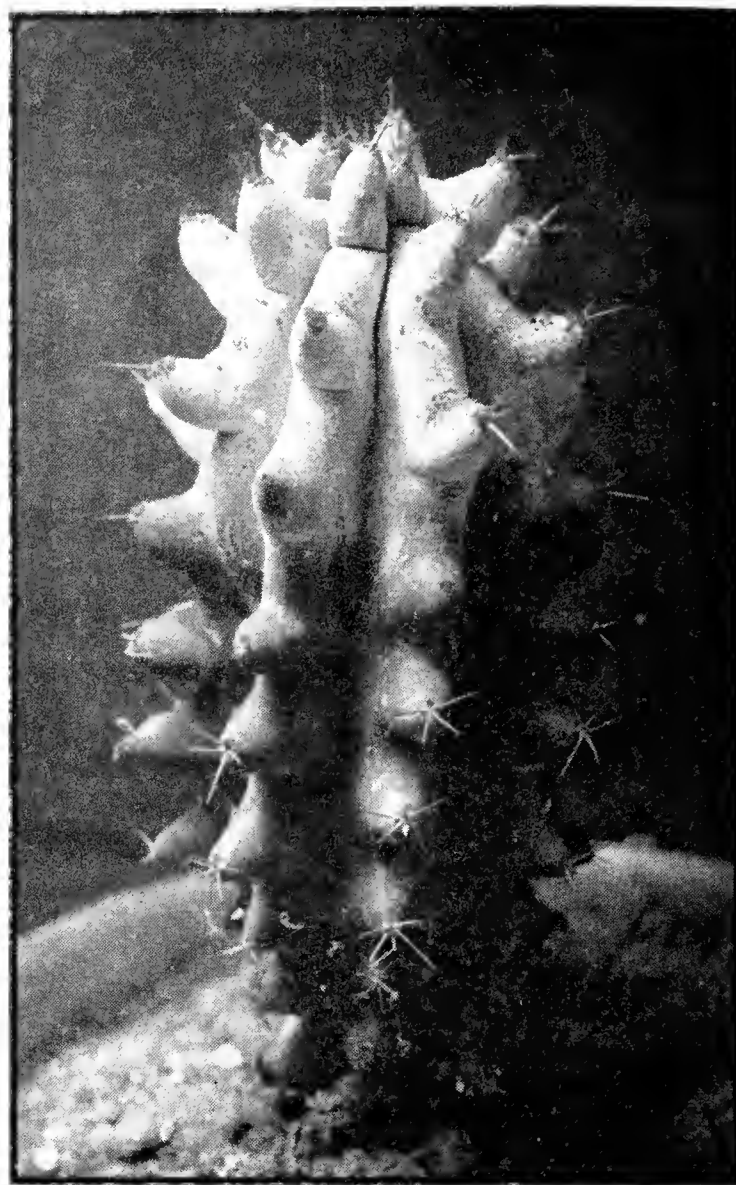
H. decumbens. Gray to brown spines. Grafted \$1.50

H. laradensis. Yellowish to golden brown spines. Grafts \$1.00

H. pacalaensis. Similar to the above species. Seedlings .75, larger grafted specimens \$1.50

HAMATOCACTUS *setispinus*. *54. The most satisfactory of the Texas cacti for pot culture. Easily grown, flower yellow with red center, produced several times each summer, followed by brilliant red fruits .25, flowering size .35, large specimens .50

HELIOCEREUS *speciosus*. *37. Has erect triangular stems and brilliant scarlet purple tinged wide flowers. The parent of most hybrid Phyllocacti. Good pot subject, likes shade and moisture .50



Lemaireocereus beneckii

—Courtesy Oliver Young, Maine.

HYLOCEREUS. Climbing, tropical, shade loving cacti having large white nocturnal flowers often intensely fragrant. Because of the speed of growth it is difficult to keep shipping size plants available, and since they root quickly and easily we offer the following as unrooted cuttings, or we will root them to order for ten cents each additional.

H. cubensis .50, *H. extensis* .50, *H. guatemalensis* .50, *H. ocamponis* .50, *H. polyrhizus* .50, *H. trigonus* .20, *H. triangularis* .20, *H. undatus* (the "Honolulu Queen Cactus") .20

LEMAIREOCEREUS. Tall growing tree-like cacti from Mexico which become quite large in their native habitat, but seedling plants make fine attractive specimens suitable to indoor culture or outdoor in southern climates where frosts are light.

L. beneckii. *26. Called "Silver Tip" or "Silver Cane" because of its handsome grayish green skin with a frosted white waxy covering. Has short black spines, undulated ribs, is a fast grower and we recommend it for every collection. Sturdy plants .50, exhibition specimens \$1.00

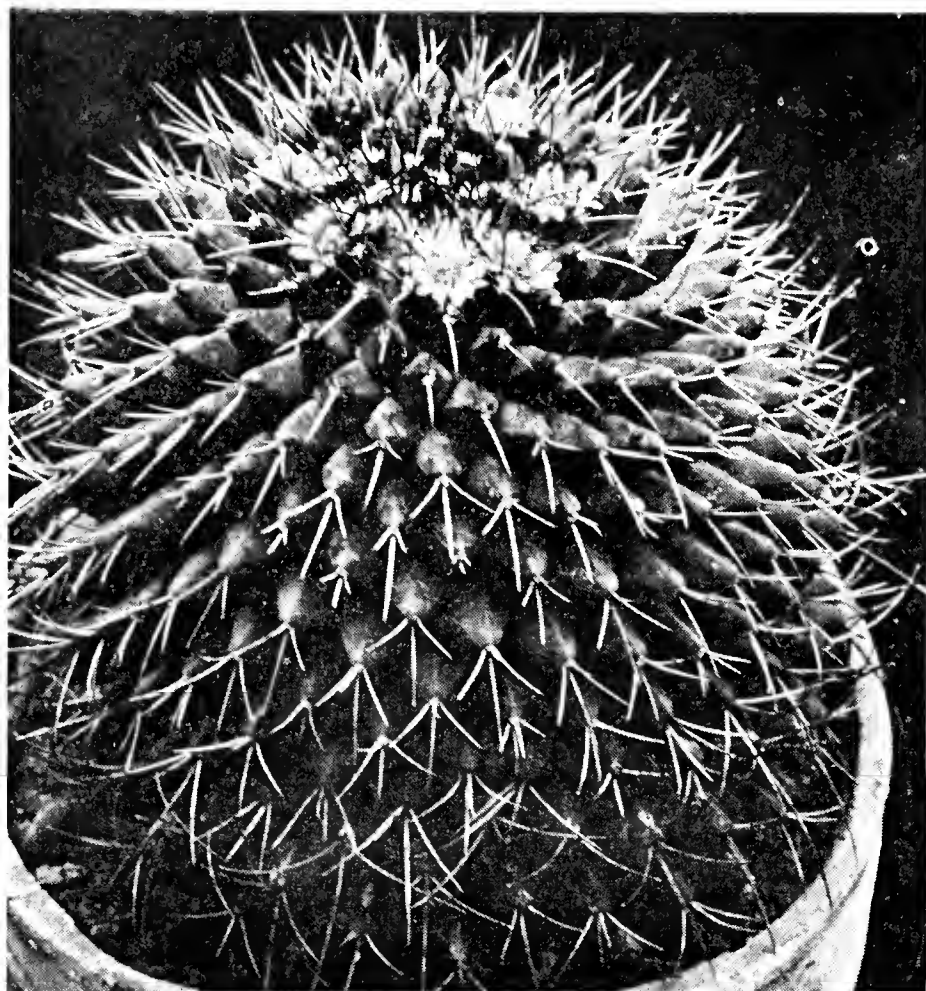
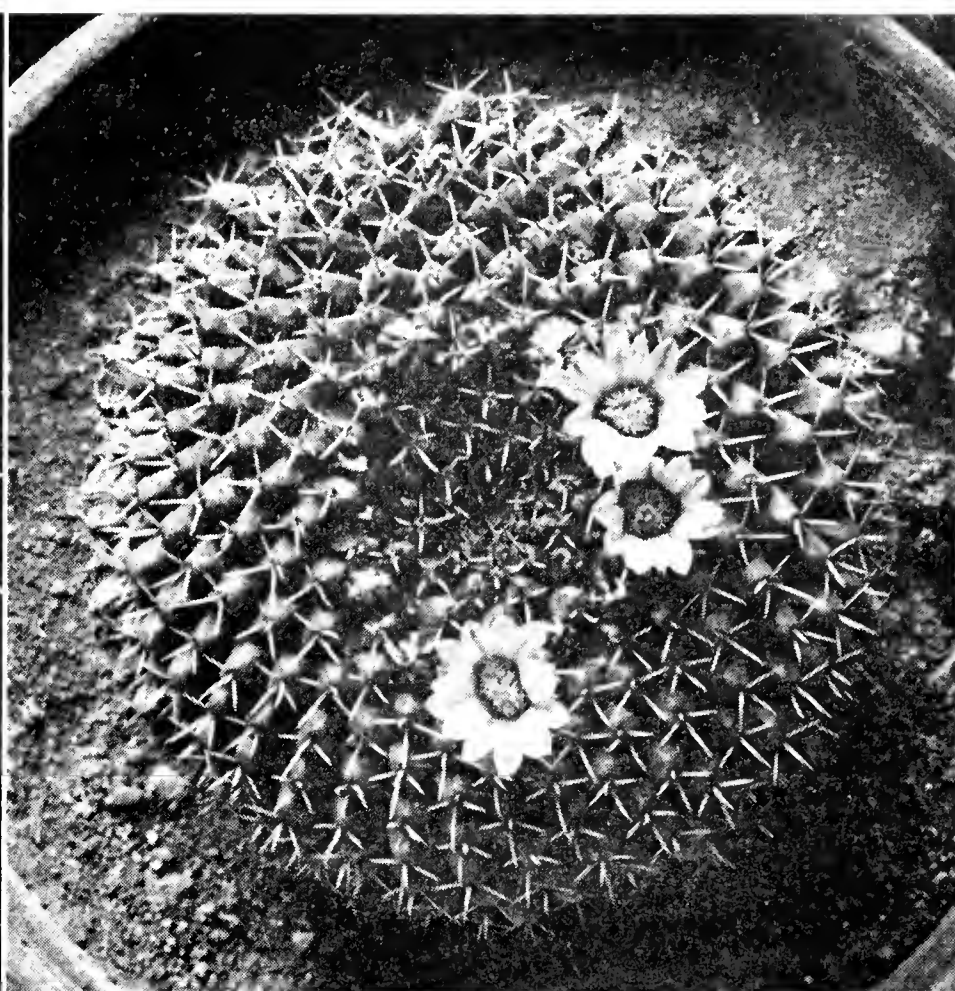
L. chende. Good seedling plants .75

L. deficiens. Nice sized ones .75

L. hollianus. Large one foot specimens \$2.00

L. montanus. Pretty brown spined seedlings .35

L. pruinosis. Fast growing four or five angles later becoming grayish or pruinose in color. Seedlings .25, large specimens \$1.50

*Mamillaria carnea**Mamillaria lloydii*

LEPTOCEREUS *leonii*. A rare Cuban species growing tall and much branched with golden spines. 12 to 14 inch specimens \$1.00

LEUCHTENBERGIA *principis*. *12. Called "Agave Cactus" because its long slender tubercles tipped with straw like spine formations cause it to resemble an Agave or Century Plant rather than a cactus. Flowers very large and yellow. Nice seedling plants .75, large imported specimens \$1.50 (not prepaid because of size).

LOBIVIA. A genus of rather small growing plants single headed or forming clusters of many heads prized for the colorful day blooming flowers ranging from yellow through orange and reds, often with two tone color arrangements. Need loose well drained soil, water well when growing, but keep dormant and rather dry during the winter months for best flowers. Because seed is difficult to obtain most of these are offered as grafted specimens. They like full sun and prefer out door locations.

L. allegriana. Bright green body, scarlet flower .35

L. atrovirens. A neat short spined species offsetting freely. Grafted .60

L. aurea. *7. Easily grown, flower large golden yellow. Small .35, larger .50, specimen clusters \$1.25

L. backebergii. Light pea green body, nearly spineless; flower bright carmine .35

L. binghamiana. Small clustering, free flowering with bright red flowers .25

L. boliviensis. Long spined, red flower .40

L. caespitosa. Long yellow spines, flower yellow and red .35

L. chrysantha. Chocolate gray body; golden flowers shading to a coffee color on the outer petals. Grafted .50

L. corbula. Orange red flower, a rare new discovery. Grafts .60

L. cylindrica. Densely gray spined with yellow flowers .50, grafted .75

L. drijveriana. Pectinate gray spines, yellow flower. Grafts .50

L. drijveriana var. *aurantiaca*. Grafted .50

L. ducis pauli. Heavy hooked spines. Large grafted plants \$1.00

L. euanthema. Fine white bristly spines. Grafted or rooted .35

L. famatimensis. The most beautiful with its chocolate brown body overlaid with rows of lighter colored spines lying flat against the ribs making it easy to handle. The flowers are a dark blood red. I have seen them two inches in diameter on a one inch plant Grafted .50, larger with offsets \$1.00, rooted plants .50

L. famatimensis var. *setosa*. Has short white bristly spines and a yellow flower. Rooted or grafted .50, large specimens \$1.00

L. ferox. Stiff heavy spined. Grafted .60

L. formosa (Syn *Acanthocalycium formosum*) .40

L. grandiflora. This name is uncertain, but it is a beautiful long yellow spined plant. Grafts .50

L. haageana. Flower yellow, stigma green. Grafted .40

L. haageana var. *chrysantha*. Golden flower. Grafted .40

L. hertrichiana. Fast growing freely offsetting, with bright green body. Produces flowers more profusely than any other Lobivia that we have grown. Large red flower .60

L. hossei. Rare slow growing species. Grafts \$1.00

L. jajoiana. Distinctive with whitish radial spines and black central; flowers red with black throat. Grafted .40, rooted .60

L. jajoiana. Distinctive with whitish radial spines and black central; flowers red with black throat. Grafted .40, rooted .60

L. jajoiana var. *fliescheriana*. Similar to foregoing, but with a black hooked central spine. Grafted .50

L. janseniana. Grayish green body, spines black, flower yellow. Grafted .50

L. johnstoniana. Grafted plants .40

L. lateritia. Rooted plant .40

L. longispina. Grafted .75

L. mistiense. A distinctive species from near the Peruvian volcano Misti. Plant body a peculiar shade of blue-gray-green slightly glaucous. Flowers in shades of red tinged with violet. Grafted .40

L. nealeana. Tiny species with large bright red flower. Graft .40

L. neo-haageana. Grows in clusters of grayish green heads tinged with red with short harmless spines. Flowers salmon. Grafted .35, larger specimens .50

L. pentlandii. *41. A long spined Bolivian species, flower red. Grafts .40

L. polycephala. A new one with fiery red flowers. Grafted .50

L. pseudocachensis. A small clustering species with short harmless spines; flower bright deep red. Grafted .40

L. pseudocachensis var. *cinnabarina*. Has a cinnabar red flower. Grafted .40

L. pseudocachensis var. *sanguinea*. Dark blood red flower. Grafted .40

L. raphidacantha. Bears the longest spines of all, a beautiful reddish color when newly grown. Grafted large specimens .75

L. rebutioides. Attractive chocolate brown body; flower citron yellow. Large grafted specimens .75

L. rubescens. Vigorous grower, the young spines reddish; flower large yellow. Grafts .50, larger flowering specimens on own roots \$1.50

L. schreiteri. One of the rarest of the new discoveries. Grafted \$1.25

L. spiniflora. See *Acanthocalycium spiniflorum*.

L. thionantha. See *Acanthocalycium thionanthum*.

L. wegheiana. Bright yellow spined; flower lilac; from the highest Andes of Central Bolivia. Rare. Grafted .75

LOPHOCEREUS schottii. A columnar type four to five angled bordered on ribs with dark spines. Small ones .25. Twelve inch specimens \$1.00

L. schottii monstrosus. The "Totem Pole Cactus" is a curious spineless form which resembles a knobby column carved of green jade. One of the most unusual of all monstrose growths. Fine twelve inch specimens \$4.00

L. gatesii. A more slender species named for the discoverer .50

LOPHOPHORA williamsii. *50. Known to the Indians as "Peyote" or "Sacred Mushroom" later named "Mescal Button," "Dry Whiskey" or "Dope Cactus" This one has in the past had more scientific and literary publicity than any other, because it contains an alkali which when eaten is said to produce colorful visions. It is, however, an attractive pot plant with large flattened gray green ribs dotted with tufts of silky hairs and frequently bears small pink flowers. A "must have" for every collector. Small ones .35, large specimens .75

LOXANTHOCEREUS eriotrichus. A rather slender gray spined species of recent discovery from Central Peru. Flowers bright red. Grafted plants .75

MACHAEROCEREUS eruca. The "Creeping Devil Cactus" so named because it grows prostrate upon the ground after growing large enough to lean over and is armed with stiff needle sharp spines. Known only from the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, Lower California .75

MALACOCARPUS arechavaletai. A very rare and beautiful species only recently available in this country. Small grafted plants \$1.00

M. vorwerckianus. We are fortunate in being able to offer this rarity from Colombia in perfect flowering specimen plants at .75

See *Chilenia*, *Notocactus* and *Pyrrhocactus* for species formerly included in this genus.

MAMILLARIA

A genus of small growing cacti low, rounded or elongated, bearing flowers in a circle around the top of the stem ranging in color through white, yellow, pink, red or magenta. They are the best adapted to small pot, bowl and indoor culture. Small plants are suitable for two inch pots for several seasons or several may be placed in a bowl or window box. The bright, shiny, red fruits which burst forth several months after flowering are often more attractive than the small star-like flowers. They grow easily from seed and many kinds will mature and flower in from one to three growing seasons. When grafted on *Cereus* seedlings or large *Cereus* cuttings they quickly reach maturity and offset freely rapidly forming large specimen clusters. A collection of this group is a source of never ending interest and admiration and is a good one to specialize on as there are several hundred species and intergrading varieties.

MAMILLARIA applanata .20

M. armillata. Grafted \$1.50

M. bocasana. The "Powder Puff," covered with white silky hair bearing creamy yellowish flowers, forming clumps as it grows older; small ones .25, larger .35, specimen clumps \$1.00

M. boedeckeriana .50

M. bogotensis. Yellowish radial spines, hooked central, one of the few South American Mamillarias .60

M. bombycina. *11. Grafted \$1.00

M. calacantha. New, fast growing .25

M. camptotricha. *98. The "Bird's Nest" has long slender bright green tubercles tipped with yellow twisted spines, easily grown and forming clusters early; flower white .25 and .35

M. candida. Covered with dense white spines .75

M. caput medusae. "Medusae's Head" small ones .25

M. carnea. Dark green body, spines black, flowers flesh colored .25

M. carrettii. Bright yellow hooked spines .30



Mamillaria bocasana

A white woolly one with hooked red spines.

M. celsiana. Handsome, densely covered with creamy-yellow spines, flowers carmine .25, larger .35

M. centricirrha .25

M. chinocephala. Globular with whitish dense spines .35, larger .50

M. collina .40

M. compressa. Tubercles angular and large with long white spines, flowers light pink .25

M. conspicua. Rare .75

M. coronaria .75

M. crucigera. Covered with dense white spines, four centrals in form of a cross .25, larger .35

M. decipiens. Small green body making many off-sets .50

M. densispina. Many dense yellow straight spines .25 to .50

M. denudata. Small whitish plant, difficult .35

M. dioica. Hooked spine, difficult .75

M. dolichocentra. A fast growing attractive one with bright green, angled tubercles, few spines and carmine flowers, fine for indoor culture. Nice plants .35, smaller .25

M. durispina. Rather heavy brownish spines, flowers carmine, a good grower .40

M. elegans. Dainty white spined with brown central spines and small carmine flower .50

M. elongata. *100. Has slender finger-like stems covered with short yellow spines, branches freely, flower white star-like. Small plants .25, with branches .35

M. elongata stella aurata. Larger than above with golden spines and a stiff central which is lacking in the one above .25 and .35

M. erythrosperma. A small clustering plant with a hooked spine. Single heads .25, clusters .50

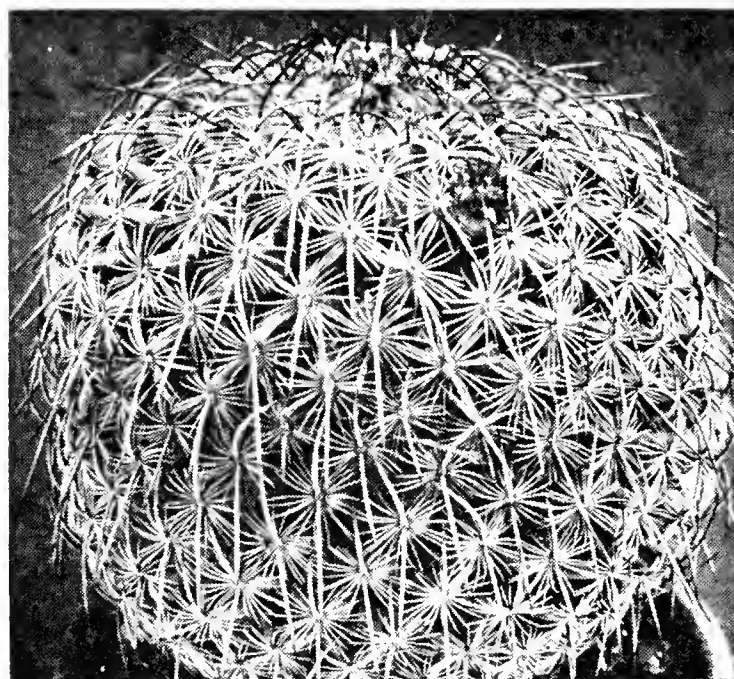
M. flavovirens .50

M. fragilis. *101. .25

M. fragilis var. *minima*. Smaller than type .25

M. galeottii. Similar to *dolichocentra* .25

M. gigantea. The "Giant Mamillaria" grows well and fast making a large flattened sphere, flowers greenish yellow .40



Mamillaria calacantha

M. baageana. A neat little plant with dense white central spines and brown centrals bearing a circle of rose colored flowers around the tip .40 each.

M. habniana. *104. The "Old Lady of Mexico" covered with white spines and soft white silky hair, flowers red. Nice sized specimens .50, large imported plants of flowering size \$1.50

M. heeseana. Also known as *petterssonii*, grows large with brownish spines .50

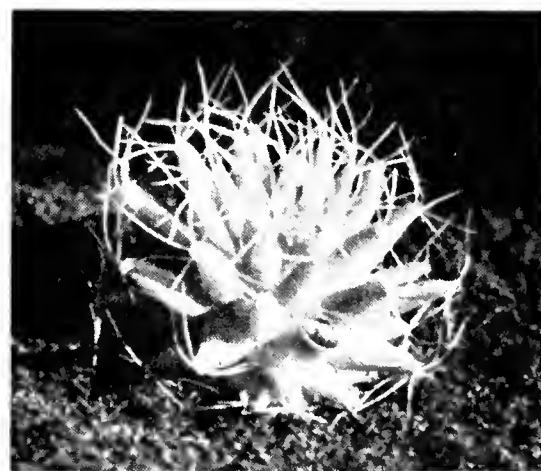
M. beyderi. Low growing flattened plant, flowers light pink with darker central stripe on petals .25, flowering size .50

M. hidalgensis. Dark green body with few black short spines, flowers reddish .25

M. johnstonii. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .40

M. karwinskiana. Bears white bristles and wool between the tubercles, spines dark tipped, flowers cream .25 and .35

M. klissingiana. Densely spined like a gray-white ball. A beautiful plant but difficult .25



Mamillaria camptotricha

MAMILLARIA COLLECTIONS. For those who are unfamiliar with the many interesting kinds, we will make special beginning collections giving a generous assortment of the better growing sorts in a fine color selection. 12 named species \$2.50 postpaid, or 25 named species for \$5.00, of our own selection.

*Mamillaria crucigera*

M. kunzeana. Has hooked spines and white silky hair, very similar to *M. bocasana*, but not quite so hairy. Nice ones .25, larger .40

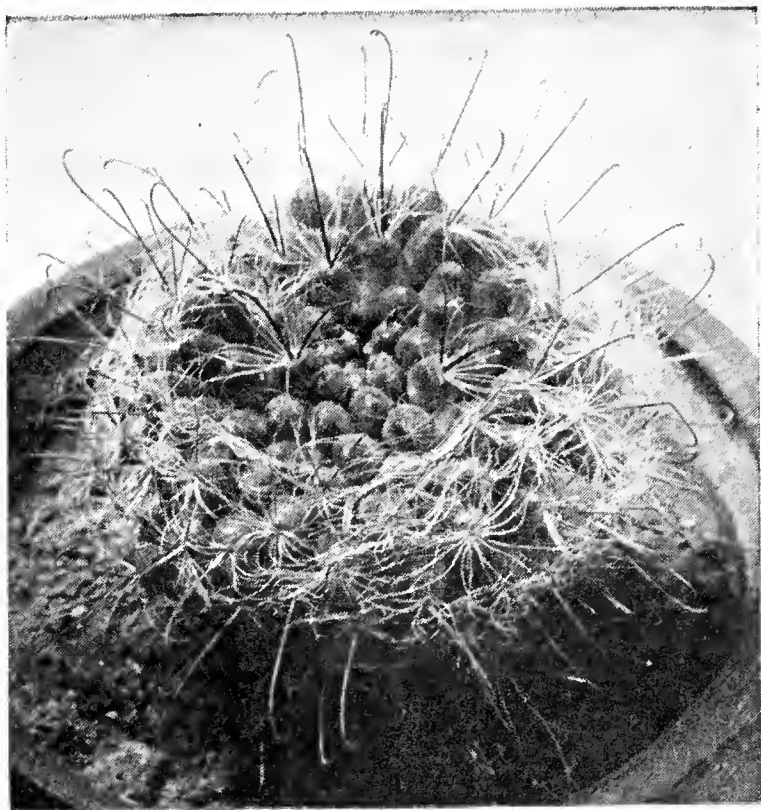
M. laisacantha. Grafted plants .40

M. leona. Fine grafted specimens \$1.00. Very difficult to grow unless grafted.

M. lloydii. Grows into a flattened sphere, spines whitish to brown, flowers pinkish white .25

M. longicoma. Similar to if not identical with *M. kunzeana* .25, larger .40

M. mainae. Flattened with a hooked central spine,

*Mamillaria longicoma*

rare .40, larger grafted specimens .75

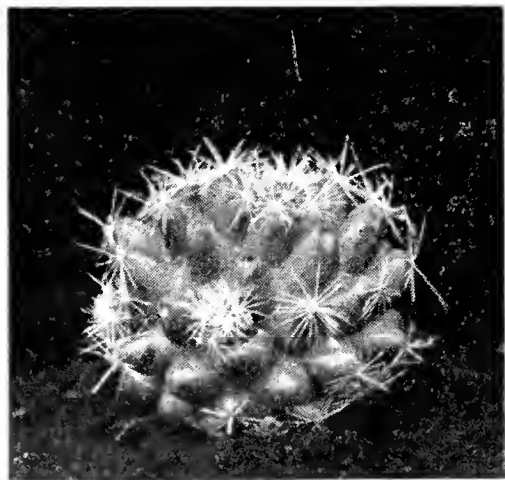
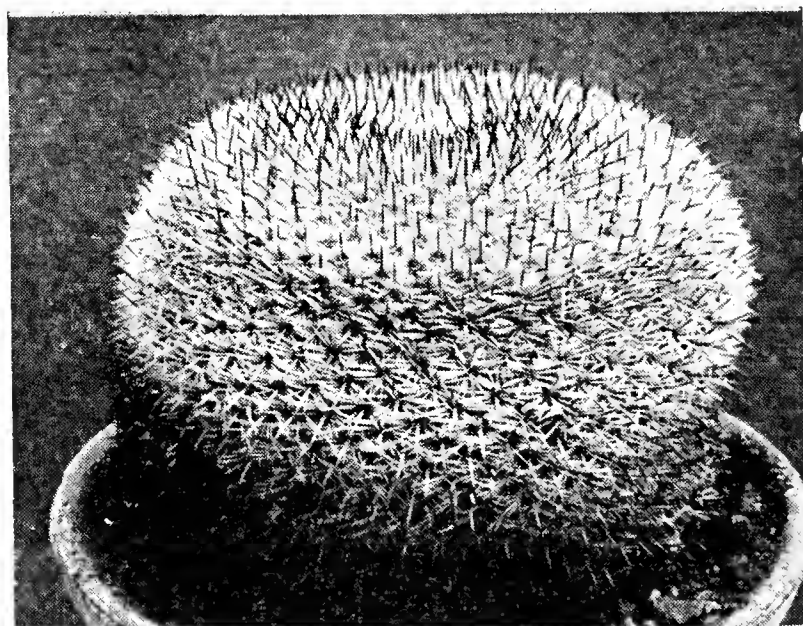
M. martinezii. A dainty ball-like plant densely spined with short gray-white spines, very attractive, flowers pink. Small .25, larger ones .40

M. meiacantha. Flat, light green, flowers large, pinkish .25

M. melanocentra. Similar to above, but with black spines, flowers reddish .30 each.

M. microbelia. The "Little Sun" with golden radial spines forming dark centrals as it grows older. Very pretty .25 and .35

M. milleri. Another fish-hook species, difficult indoors .35

*Mamillaria erythrosperma*
"Fish-hook Cactus"*Mamillaria martinezii*

ALL PLANTS GUARANTEED TO PLEASE

Dear Mr. Kelly:

"All of the plants which I purchased from you seem to be doing fine and I take this opportunity of letting you know that I am very pleased with your service. I have received orders from several other firms, but the plants which I received from you are more carefully prepared for shipment and in cleaner shape. I happened to be talking to a Watsonville man on Sunday, who evidently has purchased from you also, and he was very complimentary about you and your product."

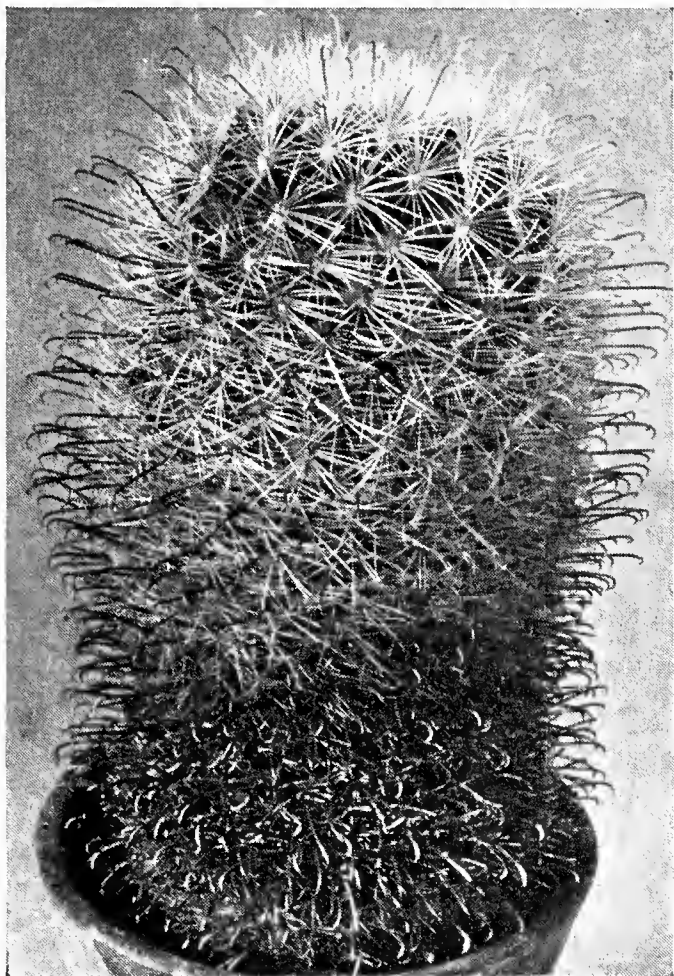
C. A. M., California.

M. mystax. Grows large with many grayish-red spines with many dark red flowers. A fine one. Good size ones .50, smaller .35

M. nealeana. Resembles *M. elegans*, but grows faster with white and black spines. Very attractive. A new one .35 and .50

M. nivosa. The "Snowy Mamillaria" from the Virgin Islands, can be grown if grafted. Small grafted specimens \$1.00

M. nunezii. A good grower with many fine white to brown spines making fine specimens in a short time .25



Mamillaria boedekeriana

M. ocamponis. Rare \$1.00

M. occidentalis. Elongated, fast growing, covered with fine white spines. A fine one .50

M. orcuttii. Has woolly areoles and white and brown spines. A very pretty plant .25

M. parkinsonii. *92. Attractive white spined with brown tipped radials, the heads divide as the plant grows older, forming clumps .40

M. perbella. Globular with tiny white spines and pink flowers. Easily grown and very attractive .25

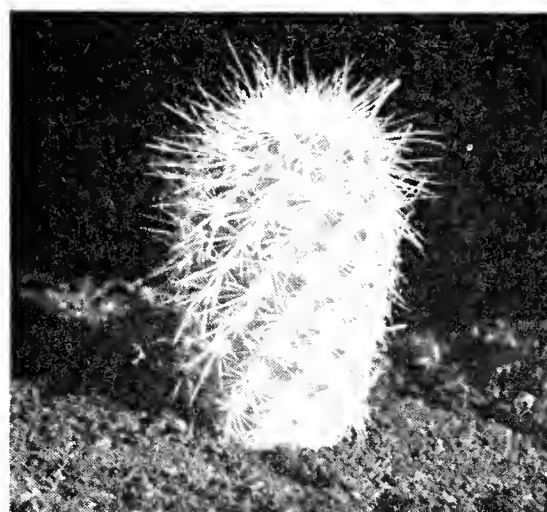
M. perbella lanata. Similar to above, but axils of the tubercles are woolly .25

M. pfeifferi. Covered with a twisted mass of yellowish spines in older plants, not so colorful when small. Small specimens .35

M. plumosa. *102. A dense mass of soft feathery bristles, like feathers, pure white. You can't get stuck on this one. Large flowering size plants .50, specimen clusters \$1.00

M. prolifera. *97. A Cuban species which increases by many offsets which may be rooted to make new plants. The spines are grayish-white and soft. Easily handled. Small ones .25, clusters .50

M. pseudoperbella. The "Monkey Face" resembles *M. perbella*, but the heads divide so that a fancied resemblance to a simian grimace is sometimes seen. Small ones .25



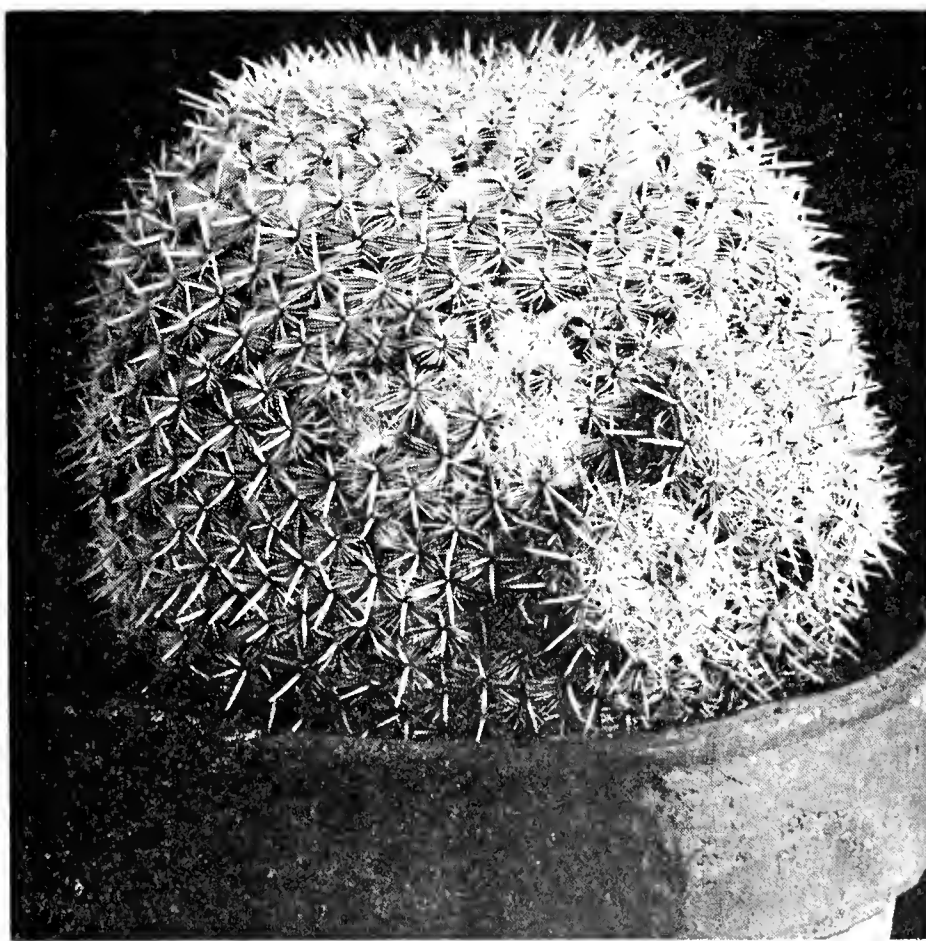
Mamillaria occidentalis

M. pygmaea. A dainty small plant with white and yellow hooked spines. Quite attractive and desirable .40

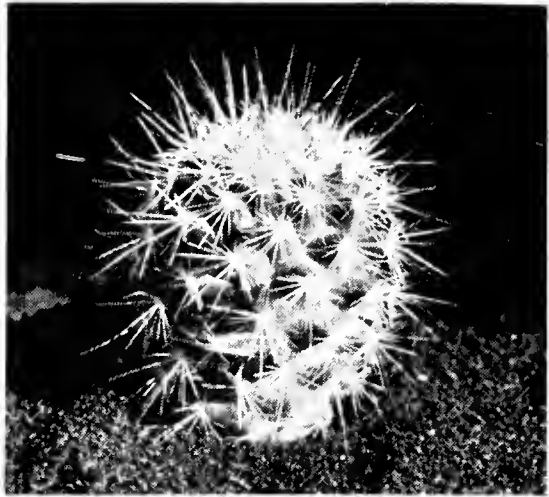
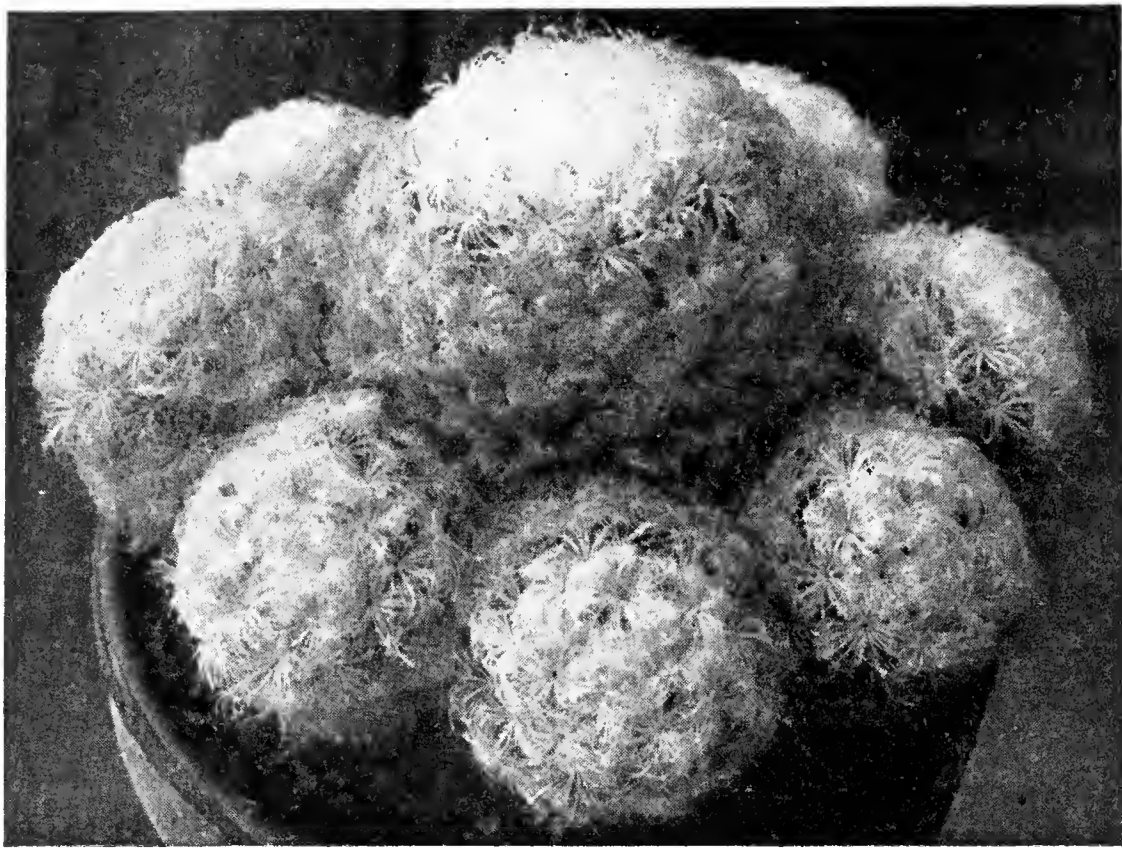
M. rettigiana. Elongated quick growing with yellowish spines some hooked, flowers white with brownish stripes .25, larger .35



Mamillaria woburnensis



Mamillaria chinocephala



Mamillaria nunezii

Mamillaria plumosa
A soft downy one.
No spines.

M. rhodantha chrysacantha. Large growing many stiff grayish-yellow spines, flowers carmine .25
M. saetigera .25
M. schiedeana. Small, with short hair-like spines, flowers very early from seed, white. Grafted plants .50
M. schmollii. A pretty little one with white radial and brown central spine, flowers rose .25, larger .35
M. sinistramata. Meaning left hook as the hooked central spines all turn to the left. Nice specimens \$1.00
M. spinosissima. *96. Meaning spiniest, a mass of rather long, fine spines white to reddish, flowers scarlet. Very fine .50
M. standleyi. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .40
M. trichacantha. Meaning "hair-like spine," because of its long weak bristly spines, some hooked and brownish .35
M. uncinata. *103. Flat, dull green body with a short hooked spine on each tubercle, flower reddish-white from near San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Grows well .25
M. vaupelii. A fine new species with bright spines, some orange red, flowers red. Very desirable .25, larger specimens .40
M. viereckii. A dwarf one with fine bristly spines, flowers in one year from seed, flowers white, freely produced, when plant is only one half inch in diameter .25
M. viridiflorus. A rare one from Arizona, best grafted. Grafts .75
M. wagneriana .50
M. wildii. Small with light brown hooked central, flowers whitish. Rooted or grafted .35
M. winteriae. Flattened with large angled tubercles, bearing the largest pink flowers that I have ever seen on a Mamillaria, fully one inch in diameter. Rare .50
M. wrightii. A rare one recently rediscovered after it was thought to be extinct in the grazing lands of New Mexico. Difficult on own roots. Good grafted plants \$1.25
M. zabniana. Similar to winteriae, but smaller .25
M. zeilmanniana. A dainty one with brown hooked spine .35

M. zeyeriana. Large growing with dense, longish whitish-gray spines, often reddish or brown .25
M. zuccariniana. Small bright green tubercles, few spines and magenta flower. Rare .75
MAMILLOPSIS *senilis*. *82. A beautiful pure white species similar in appearance to the Mamillarias, but having a long tubed bright orange-red flower. As it is best when grafted we offer fine grafted specimens at .75
MATUCANA *baynei*. A rare Peruvian plant with long dense silvery to brownish spines and having showy red flowers. Attractive grafted specimens \$1.25
MEDIOCACTUS *coccineus*. A fast growing, climbing plant, night blooming, easily rooted. Unrooted cuttings .35, rooted .50
MELOCACTUS. Peculiar barrel type cacti topped with a flowering head or cephalium from which the flowers and fruits appear. Small plants as offered below have not yet developed this organ, but they are well worth including in the exotic collection.
M. intortus. *80. The well known "Turk's Cap" from the West Indies. Small plants resemble Echinopsis, but are distinctive as the body is shaded with green, red and bronze topped with tan and brown spines. Fine plants .65
M. mazatanus. A rare one from Cuba .75
M. neryi. From Brazil .75
MILA *kubeana*. A rare species from Lima, Peru, which resembles our North American Echinocereus in growth habit and flowers. Well grafted plants .75

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA COME REPORTS OF SUCCESS WITH KELLY'S CACTUS SEED

"Please send me the enclosed order for seeds. I have had very good results with the seeds bought of you the first of the winter. Some of the Ferocacti are large as peas already. Ferocactus alamosanus, fordii and echidne, all with several spine clusters. Practically every seed came. I germinated these seeds under an inverted metal bowl with a 30 watt bulb in the top, as we had a lot of dull weather in December."

OLIVER P. YOUNG, Maine.

*Myrtillocactus geometrizans*

MONVILLEA. Slender upright plants closely allied to the genus *Cereus* and having large white night blooming flowers.

M. cavendishii. Free flowering, much branched as it grows older. Single stemmed plants .75

M. diffusa. A tall growing one from Southern Ecuador. Twelve inch plants .75

M. maritima. Similar to the former, but very rare. Good specimens \$2.00

M. marmorata. Meaning marbled because of its peculiarly marked stems. Grafted .75

M. spegazzinii. Slender gray-green stems with jet black spines. Very attractive .40

MORAWETZIA *doelziana*. A recently discovered Peruvian cactus with white silky hair and reddish spines resembling *Oreocereus*, but is said to bear its carmine flowers at an earlier age. Grafted or rooted \$1.00

MYRTILLOCACTUS *cochal*. Large seedling plants .75

M. geometrizans. Grows sturdily with a beautiful blue-green body .35, smaller .25

NEOLLOYDIA *beguinii*. Has feathery spines when young, later long slender silvery tipped with black. Small ones .25, larger field grown specimens .75

N. conoidea. Pretty seedlings .35

N. raphidacantha. Slender, erect, long tubercled, flowers white-yellow .25

NEOPORTERIA. Interesting Chilean plants outstanding in appearance. As they grow very slowly on their own roots we offer nicely grafted specimens only. See also the genus *Chilenia* which is a division formerly included in this group.

N. fusca. *52. .75

N. napina. Nearly spineless, olive-green body, free flowering .75

N. nidus. Attractive with its long bristly interwoven spines of black and white \$1.00

N. nigricans. Striking describes this bright chocolate-black wonder with black spines. Get this one for .80

N. reichei. An odd one covered with minute pectinate spines which do not annoy while handling .40

N. senilis. Resembles *N. nidus*. A beauty \$1.00

N. stumeriana. Good specimens .60

NOTOCACTUS are without exception the finest, easiest to grow and most reliable blooming of all cacti.

They are hardy in Southern alifornia, standing several degrees of frost and give a beautiful exhibit of flowers each season. All except *N. baselbergii* have large bright yellow flowers with a brilliant red stigma in the center.

N. concinnus. *73. Low with soft creamy yellow spines .35

N. floricomus. Similar to the one above, but with brownish spines. Grafted specimens .50

N. graessneri. *77. Grafted plants \$1.00

N. baselbergii. *76. The only red flowered one of this genus, is most attractive with its soft white or creamy spines, its freely produced flowers last ten days .75

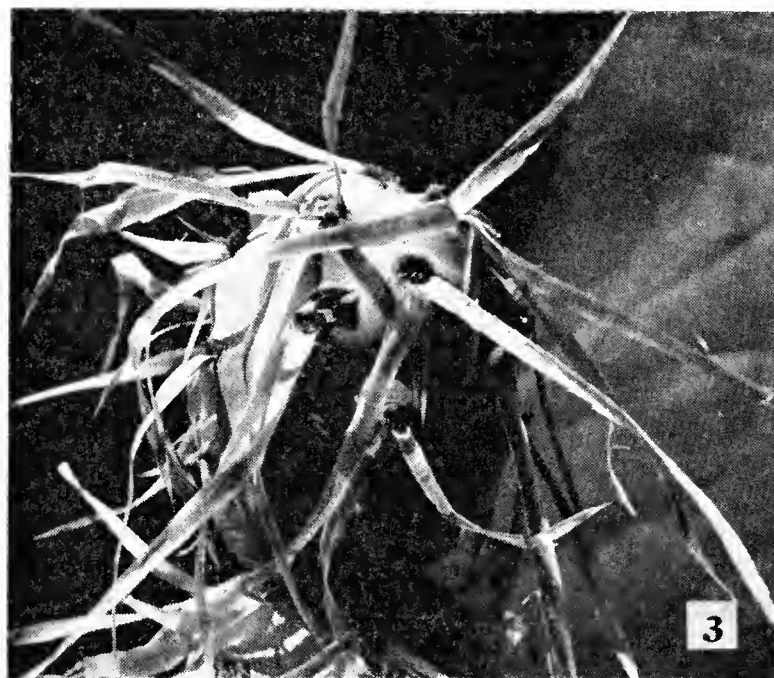
N. leninghausii. *78. The "Golden Ball" is most attractive with its fine hair-like golden spines. It grows much taller than the others in this group .50

N. mueller-melchersii. Covered with curled yellow and reddish spines. Good grafts .75

N. ottonis. *75. The earliest to flower of the Noto-cactus. Seedlings often flower when one year old. Small ones .35, larger specimens .75

N. schumannianus. The largest of the group with fine golden red spines. Nice grafted specimens \$1.25

N. scopia. *74. The "Silver Ball" with its bright silvery spines tipped with red, wins the prize in the platinum blond class. Be sure to put this one in your collection. Nice plants .35, flowering size .75

*Opuntia glomerata*. "Paper Spined Opuntia."

N. submammulosus. *10. A flat strong spined one. Flowers large. Blooming size .75

N. tabularis. Called the "Table Top" because of its flattened apex, with fine twisted brownish spines and the usual large yellow flower. Grafted specimens .50

OPUNTIA. The "Prickly-Pears" or "Tunas" as the Mexicans call them are most widely distributed of all cacti, growing from the Arctic Circle to Patagonia and are found in every state in the U. S. except Maine and Vermont. We can supply nearly one hundred kinds of them, but are listing only a few of the more attractive and popular species. Those interested in other kinds please ask for special mimeographed list.

O. aciculata. An attractive one with short golden brown spines .35

O. basilaris. The "Beaver Tail" has a gray-green or reddish color when dormant and is the first of our native California cacti to flower. Its large ruffled pink to

rose colored flowers with a glistening sheen are equal to any rose in beauty. Plant in coarse soil and water lighter than other kinds. It stands considerable cold and snow in its native Mojave desert .35

O. erinacea. The "Grizzly Bear" is another California species with long white bristly spines often tinged with yellow, red or black. It is quite hardy here and may survive outdoors in eastern states. Should be in a well drained sunny location. Do not keep this one or the above in the shade. It has large yellowish pink flowers. We recommend it highly .35

O. erinacea cristata. A few fine crested forms at \$1.50 each, not prepaid because of large size and weight.



Opuntia sp. cristata

O. ficus indica. Commonly known as "Burbank's Spineless," a nearly spineless kind, the large edible fruits of which have been used by the native Mexicans for centuries. Has large stems or pads up to eighteen inches in length .50

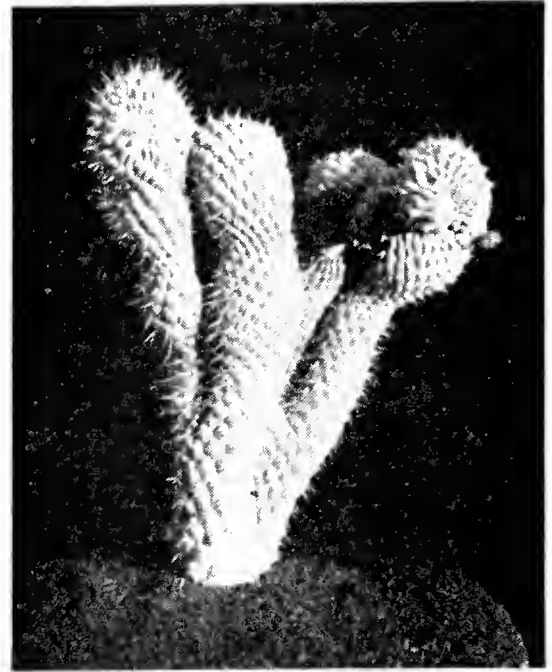
O. mamillaris cristata. The "Boxing Glove," its club shaped branches will all form crested forms and odd shapes, never forms a normal branch as do other kinds. Small club shaped plants .35, larger crested ones \$1.00

O. microdasys. *17. "Rabbit Ears;" a pretty one tufts of short yellow spines in dots regularly distributed over the surface. Quite attractive .25



Opuntia ridgii

O. monacantha variegata. Is curiously variegated with patches of red, green and yellow. Very desirable, a high-light in any collection .35, "Joseph's Coat."



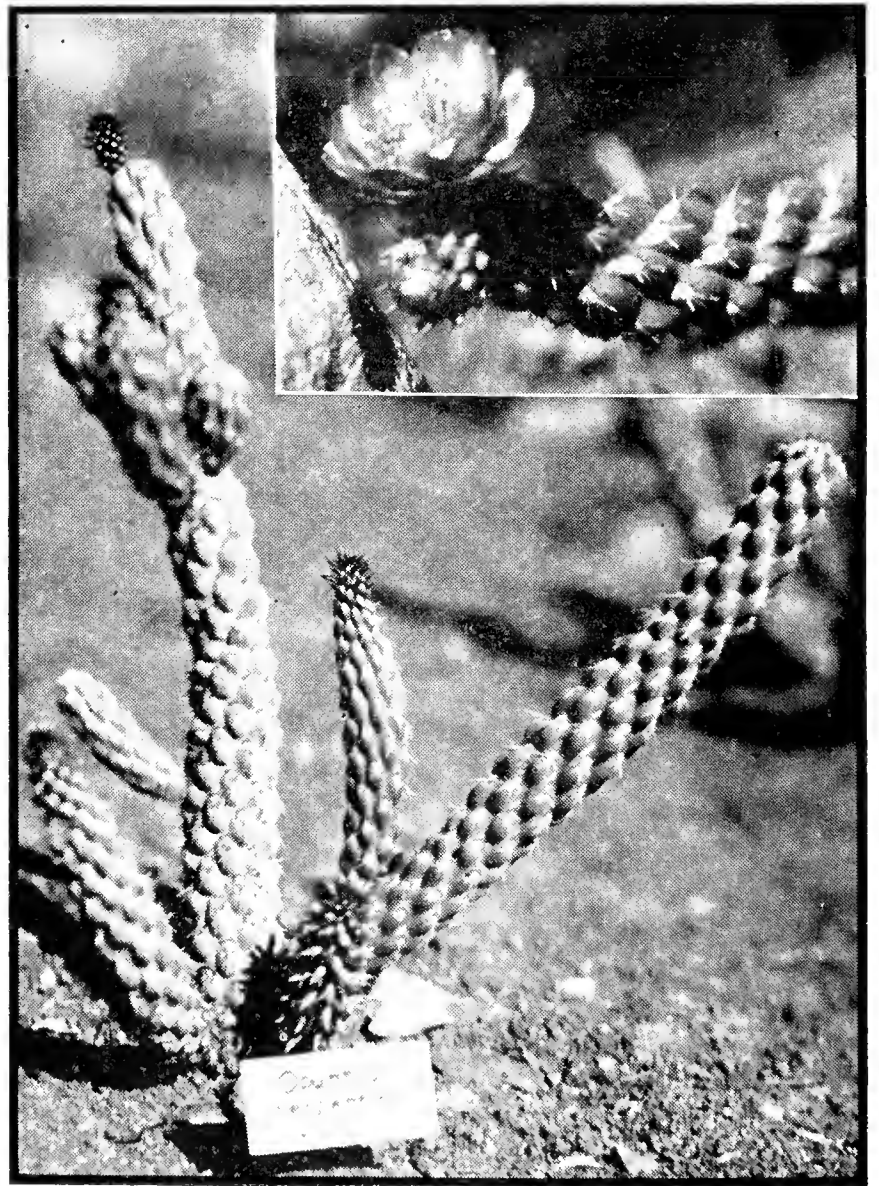
Opuntia mamillaris cristata

O. opuntia. This one is native to eastern states and Canada and is quite hardy .25

O. serpentina. A cylindrical kind whose knobby branches twist about in a snaky manner .25

O. serpentina cristata. A fine crested form of the above making odd fan shaped branches .60

O. surphurea. A strong spined kind from the high Andes of South America so named because of its large sulphur yellow flowers .25



Opuntia serpentina

PRICKLY PEAR COLLECTION. Five of the choices t kinds including Beaver Tail, Grizzly Bear, Rabbit Ears, Joseph's Coat and Boxing Glove, a \$1.65 value for \$1.25

O. vilis. The small plants grow like little branched trees and are very attractive in the bowl or window garden .15

O. vulgaris .25

OREOCEREUS. From the high Andes Mountains of South America comes this group of fine cacti characterized by sturdy growth and beauty of spine color with glistening white hair. These fine cacti should be in every collection.

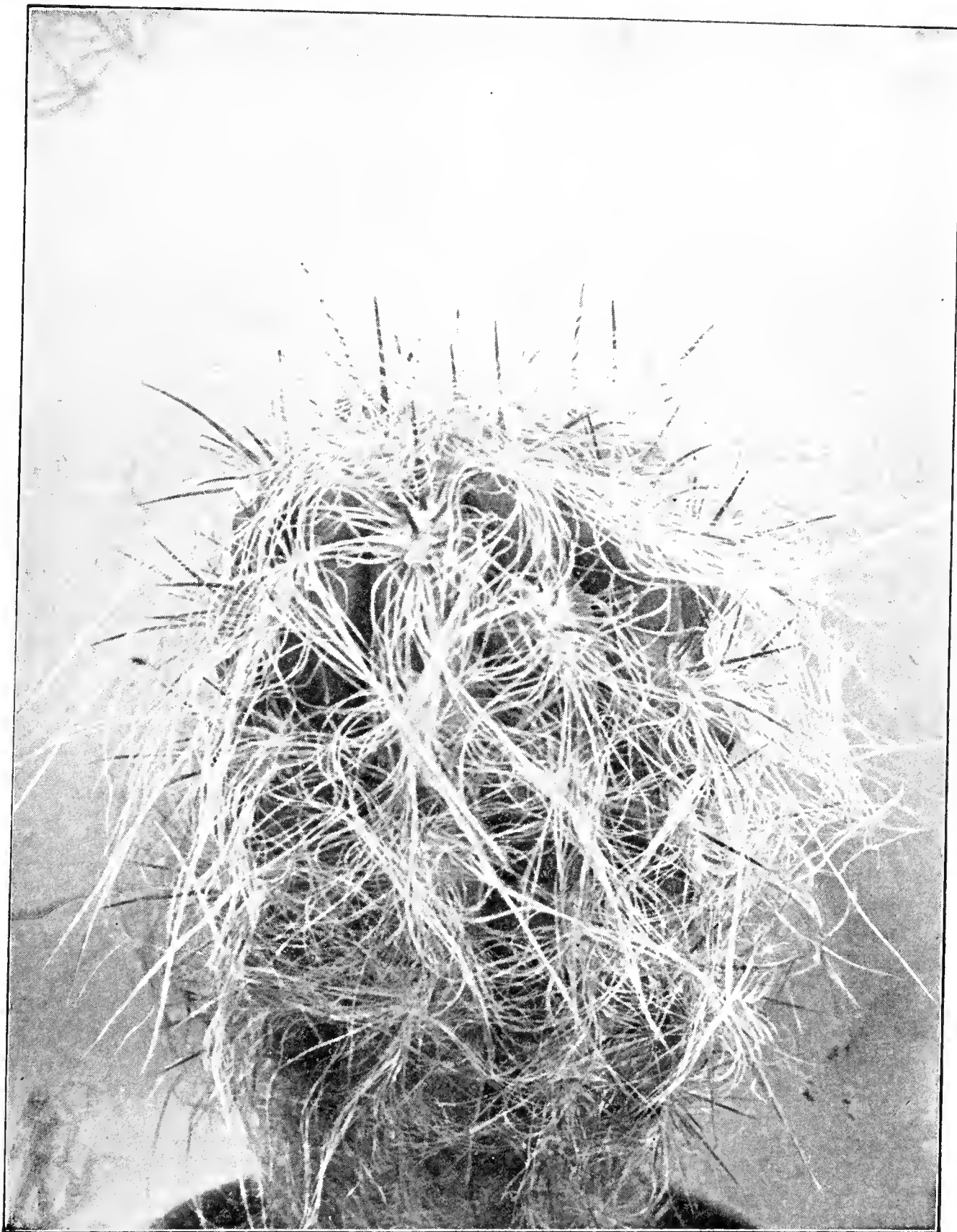
O. celsianus. *24. Striking with its colorful spines and long hair. Needs full sun for best spine and hair growth. Some call it the "Old Man of the Andes" .50

O. trollii. The "Old Man of the Mountains." This is the hairiest of the group with reddish spines emerging through the dense white wool which serves as a protection from frost in its native Peru .35

OROYA *peruviana*. *53. A globular species with dense shiny golden spines almost concealing the plant body. Likes full sun for best spine development. Beautiful field grown grafted specimens \$1.00, larger exhibition specimens \$2.00

PACHYCEREUS. Fast growing, columnar and are the easiest for the amateur to grow from seed.

P. chrysomallus. Has pretty golden spines. A rare



Oreocereus celsianus
"Old Man of the Andes"

Large exhibition specimens \$1.00 and \$2.00 according to size.

O. fossulatus. Taller and faster growing than the former, not quite so hairy. Branches from the base. Nice specimens \$1.50

one .50

P. marginatus. The "Pipe Organ" cactus, attractive with its sturdy green columns and closely set short spines forming a distinct margin along the edges of the broad flattened ribs .25

P. pecten-aboriginum. Meaning "Indian Comb" because the natives are said to use the spiny fruits to comb their hair .25

P. pringlei. A giant when old, but has attractive coloring as a small pot plant .25

PARODIA. Small flattened globular with colorful spines and flowers usually flowering when quite small.

P. aureicentra. Golden brown hooked spines, flowers red \$1.00

P. chrysacanthion. Bright yellow spines and flowers \$1.00

P. maassii. Orange-brown curved spines. Grafted plants .75

P. schwebsiana. Yellow-brown hooked centrals. Very rare, small grafted plants \$1.50

PENIOCEREUS. Slender blackish stems arise from large tuberous roots. The flowers are large, white, fragrant and night blooming.

P. greggii. Nursery grown seedling plants already showing the curious underground tubers. Called "Queen of the Night" and night blooming Cereus in its native Arizona habitat .75

P. johnsonii. A rare one similar to the above from Lower California, Mexico. Rooted cuttings without tubers .50

PHELLOSPERMA *tetrancistra*. A Mamillaria like species with hooked spines bearing large pink flowers. Difficult unless grafted. Good grafted specimens \$1.00

PILOCEREUS. Columnar often hairy at the growing tips with attractive spine formations. Rarities for the advanced collector.

P. albispinus. Dark green body with short white spines .60

P. arribidae .75

P. catingicola. From the Brazilian catinga or thorn brush country .60

P. chrysostele. Thick golden yellow spines from the state of Pernambuco in Brazil \$1.00

P. fluminense. Bright green short spined. Brazil .60

P. fricii. A rare one \$1.00

P. glaucescens. Blue body with light yellow spines. Large ones .75

P. hoppenstedtii. Fine grafted ones \$2.00

P. houlettii. Small grafted plant \$1.50

P. minensis. A very rare one. Small grafted plants \$1.50

P. nobilis. Slender with golden spines and an odd greenish-purple skin .60

P. phaeacanthus. Another rare Brazilian species .75

P. salvadorensis .75

PORFIRIA *schwarzii*. A small monotypic species resembling Mamillaria .50

PSEUDOLOBIVIA. Small globular genus related to both Echinopsis and Lobivia, but day flowering.

P. leucorhodantha. Fine rooted or grafted plants .50

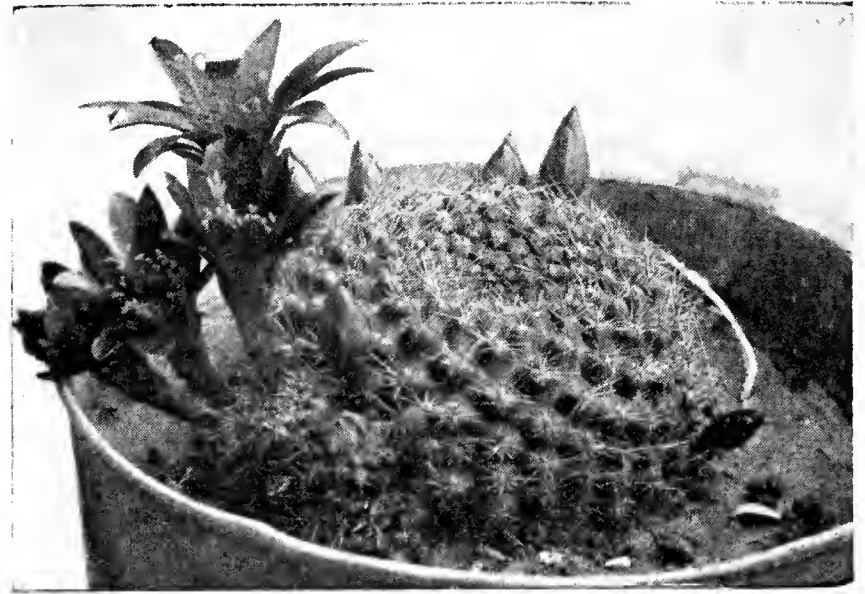
P. lobivioides. Rooted or grafted .50

PTEROCACTUS *fisheri*. A semi-globular species of the Opuntia tribe from South America. Fine grafted specimens, not prepaid because of size \$2.00 each. Unrooted cuttings .50, graft upon arrival on *O. ficus-indica* or *O. elata*.

PYRRHOCACTUS. Firm flattened globular cacti well armed with stiff spines, from the deserts of Chile. These rarities for the collector are slow growing unless grafted. The following four species are offered in fine grafted plants.

P. mammillarioides .75, *P. soebrensis* .50, *P. straussianus* .75, *P. umadeave* .50, *P. horridus* \$1.00

QUIABENTIA *chacoensis*. Winner of first prize for rarest plant in the National Cactus Show \$2.00



Rebutia miniscula

RATHBUNTIA *sonorensis*. A tall growing, heavily armed plant from Sonora, Mexico, having tubular bright red flowers. Large plants \$1.00

REBUTIA. "Pigmy Cactus" are tiny South American cacti noted for their profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, ranging from yellow to orange and red. One is violet or orchid in color. They like part shade, reasonable amount of moisture during the summer, but keep them cool and drier during the winter months. Suitable for tiny pots or bowls since they seldom grow more than one or two inches in diameter after which they usually form small clusters. The rarer and more difficult kinds are offered as grafted plants, the stocks of which need more root space than those on their own roots.

R. aureiflora. Yellow flower, grafted .50

R. aureiflora. var. *longiseta*. Yellow flowers, long spined, grafts .35

R. diminuta. Red flowers, rooted .35, graft .50

R. duursmaiana. Flowers orange yellow, grafted .50

R. elegans. Flowers bright yellow, rooted .35, grafted .50

R. fiebrigii. *40. Flowers red, spines white, rooted .35

R. grandiflora. Flowers red, grafted .35

R. haageana. Flowers light to dark salmon, grafted .35

R. minuscule. *39. Bright green body, soft harmless spines, flowers profusely, red, rooted .35

R. orurensis. Rooted .35

R. pseudodiminuta. Flowers golden, rooted .35

R. pseudodiminuta var. *schumanniana*. Rooted .35, grafted .50

R. pygmaea. Rooted .35, grafted .50

R. sarathroides. Flowers red, grafted .50

R. senilis. Covered with white bristly spines, flowers bright red .35

R. senilis var. *steumeriana*. Flowers yellowish-red,

rooted .35, grafted .50

R. pegazziniana. Large blood red flowers, grafted .50

R. spinosissima. Fine white spines, flowers light brick red, grafted .50

R. steinmannii. Dark plant body with dark red flowers, rooted .35

R. violaciflora. Flowers rose violet or orchid, grafted .50

R. xanthocarpa var. *citricarpa*. Flowers dull red, grafted .35

REBUTIA COLLECTION. To introduce these gems to our customers we will send a collection of six rooted or five grafted kinds, an excellent assortment of our own selection in various flower colors, a bargain for \$2.00

RHIPSALIS. "Mistletoe Cactus." Growing on trees these remarkable cacti grow like orchids, true epiphytes, but not parasites, and are suitable for the hanging basket in the orchid or begonia house, thriving in the shade in a pure leaf mold compost.

R. cassutha. *107. Slender green branches bearing tiny cream colored flowers followed by white, mistletoe-like fruits .50

R. cereuscula. Masses of short stems tipped with bristles growing on tips of long pendant branches, flowers pinkish or white, berries white .35

R. crispata. Flattened stems like an Epiphyllum or Orchid Cactus, with wavy or undulating edges which bear many small cream colored flowers .75

R. boulettiana. *108. Similar to above species, but edges of stems are deeply cut, flowers larger, cream colored with a red eye. Fruits red .50

R. mesembryanthemoides. "Rice Cactus" has many tiny short branches about the size of a grain of rice bearing short bristles, later having tiny white flowers .35

R. paradoxa. *109. Branches in peculiar zigzag links unlike any other plant that we have seen, bearing pretty white flowers at the joints or tips of branches. Small branched plants .75

R. pentaptera. Stiff, bright green, ribbed branches bearing star-like flowers the whole length, petals reddish on back, cream colored on face. Small plants .50

R. rhomboidea. Flat leaf-like branches, oblong, brownish colored bearing small cream colored flowers followed by dark red fruits. Of a drooping habit it is well adapted to a hanging basket .35

R. warmingiana. Branches either flat or three or four angles blotched with purple or red with white flowers said to have a fragrance like a hyacinth. Easily grown and blooms freely. Fruit dark purple .50

HARIOTA. Since this genus is of a similar habit to Rhipsalis we are listing it here instead of in the usual alphabetical order.

H. bambusoides. Slender green stems branching freely growing taller and stouter than the following species. Flowers orange \$1.00

H. salicornioides. *106. A freely branching plant with short odd knobby or club-like branchlets growing one upon the other, often reddish in color. Flowers salmon colored .50

LEPISMIUM cruciforme. Purplish colored triangular stems, edges with tufts of white silky wood at the

areoles from which are produced many small white flowers. For the hanging basket. Will only grow hanging down .50. Needs same culture as the two former genera.

ROSEOCEREUS tephacanthus. Tall growing, medium slender plant, closely related to the Harrisias. Fair sized specimens eight inches or over \$1.00

SELENICEREUS. The name means "Moon Cereus," are slender twining cacti which grow to considerable length. They flower at night and have the largest flowers of all cacti, some actually being fourteen inches across. In southern frostless localities they may be planted at the base of trees and will often grow to the tops. Indoors it is best to train the branches in and out of wooden standards. Give them a rich humus soil, fertilize and water freely during the growing season and the rapid growth will surprise you.

S. boeckmannii .50, *S. brevispinus* .60, *S. coniflorus* .30, *S. grandiflorus* *9 .50, *S. hamatus* .30, *S. murrillii* .30, *S. macdonaldiae* .30, *S. pteranthus* .50, *S. sp. nov.* from Cuba .60, *S. spinulosus* .30, *S. vagans* .30, *S. werklei* .35

Because of the ease with which they may be rooted we offer unrooted cuts of any of the above at .10, less than above prices.

SOLISIA pectinata. Small growing, with harmless white spines appressed against the plant body. Flowers pink and large for the size of the plant. Good grafted specimens .50

SPGAZZINIA. A genus of little known cacti from the high Andes of the Argentine-Bolivia boundary. Rarities for the advanced collector.

S. cumingii. *42. Grafted \$1.00, *S. fidaiana* .40, *S. neumanniana* .40.

STEPHANOCEREUS leucostele. Columnar, a recent introduction from the state of Bahia, Brazil, covered with white to grayish spines characterized by blossoming at the tip through which growth later continues, leaving a bristly ring of spines. Grafted plants .75

TEPHROCACTUS. A division of the genus Opuntia which includes the rare and interesting globular South American forms.

T. andicola. Has small ovate joints with black spines .35

T. bruchii. Large round joints two to three inches in diameter with long stiff spines. Very odd. A fine introduction from Argentina \$1.50 each.

T. glomerata. *18. With its flat harmless papery spines is about one inch in diameter. Be sure to include this one in your collection .45

T. ignota. A rare one from Peru .60

T. pentlandii. Bright green ovate joints tipped with long yellowish spines .35

T. turpinii. Has long papery ribbons like the former but actually grows to reach three inches in diameter. A very rare and recently introduced species. Large specimens \$1.50

THELOCACTUS. Globular Mexican cacti sturdy in growth, usually free flowering with rather large flowers.

T. bicolor. *81. Easily grown, noted for its large rose-pink flowers with darker center. Fine seedling plants .25

T. bolansis. A white spined plant with pale pink flowers .35

T. bueckii. Large tubercled brown spined plant. Small ones .35

T. hexaedrophorus. Grayish long spined plant; flowers white .50

T. knuthianus. A small white spined species with fine pink flowers. Grafted plants .75

T. lopothele. Attractive grayish plant. Rare .75

T. nidulans. The name means "nest" so named because the long stiff linty spines resemble a crude bird's nest .75

T. rinconadensis. A rare one .75

T. saueri. Small growing with dense white curved spines .50

T. saussieri. Attractive species, faster growing than the others with clean white spines in seedling stage .50

T. wagnerianus. Straw colored spines, reddish when young; flowers pink .35

TOUMEYA *papyracantha*. A recently re-discovered species believed extinct in its native New Mexico until a small group was discovered a year or so ago. Has soft flat papery spines, small growing and freely offsetting when grafted. Fine grafted specimens .50

TRICHOCEREUS. Sturdy growing cacti from South America, best suited for large gardening effects outdoors in southern climates, where they endure more frosts than most cacti without damage. They like full sun, rich soil and plenty of water during the growing season. May be grown indoors as large pot plants if given plenty of root space in larger pots and placed in very light locations. It is best to plunge the pots or set plants outdoors in sun during the summer months in eastern states. These are noted for their extra large white nocturnal flowers.

T. bertramianus. One of the most beautiful of all cacti with its brilliant golden shiny spines. Fine specimens grown outdoors with a reflection of California sunshine will be a choice addition to your collection. Sturdy specimens .75, smaller .50

T. bridgesii. Bright green plant body growing tall and slender, branching from the base; .50 each, larger branched specimens \$1.00

T. cephalomacrostibas. Recent discovery with thick felted areoles and heavy attractive spines as it grows older. Very rare \$1.00

T. chilensis. An attractive one from Chile .75

T. coquimbanus. Rather low growing, densely spiny .35

T. fascicularis. Thickly spined yellow to brown. Grafted .75

T. huascha. Small growing species with a red flower, now classified as a *Lobivia*. Seedling \$1.00, grafted plant .75

T. knuthianus. Recently discovered species, erect with large wide ribs and dark green body. Fine eight inch plants \$1.00

T. lamprochlorus. Low growing, forming clusters of many stems. Light green stems. Rooted cutting .50

T. macrogonus. Fast growing, thick stemmed, often used as grafting stock for heavy plants. Large rooted cutting .90

T. pachanoi. Fast growing, bright green stems, almost spineless, said to be fine for grafting, but scarcely

plentiful enough for this purpose. Eight inch specimens \$1.00

T. pasacana. The giant cactus of Argentina, sturdy but slower growing than most, makes a pretty globular pot specimen as a seedling. Small ones .25, larger field grown specimens .50

T. schickendantzii. *1. Forming low dense clusters; this is one of the best adapted to pot culture. Rooted cuts .25, larger ones .50

T. shafteri. Low growing, much branched, *forming dense clusters of handsome golden-green stems. Flowers huge, white. Rooted cuttings .35, larger ones .60, large show specimens available.

T. spachianus. Erect, fast growing, branching from the base makes fine blooming size specimens in a few seasons. One of the best known and most widely used grafting stocks for all kinds of cacti. Sturdy six inch or over plants .25; special prices for quantities for grafting stocks in lots of ten or more.

T. strigosus. Slow growing, forming clumps, difficult unless grafted. Grafted plants .75

T. tarijensis (syn. *Cleistocactus tarijensis*). A very rare new discovery related to both these genera. Fine small specimens \$2.50

T. terscheckii. Makes an unbranched thick column of dark green. Seedling plants .50

T. uyupampensis. A rare new species with long yellowish spines making attractive specimens. Small grafted plants \$1.50

T. vollianus. Like a large *T. spachianus* growing faster with thicker stems than the latter .50; large specimens about fifteen inches high \$2.00

WILCOXIA. Odd in that they have weak slender stems growing from tuberous roots, but have fine pink or reddish flowers that are large for the size of the plant. They are best grafted under cultivation when they grow well and flower freely in early spring.

W. poselgeri. Grafted plants .30

W. schmolli (syn. *W. senilis*). The "Lamb's Tail Cactus" so called because of the spineless stems covered with soft white wool, which bear attractive pink flowers. Very odd. Grafted plants .75

W. striata. Grafted .50

W. viperina. The strongest grower, when grafted will grow several feet high .50, grafted.

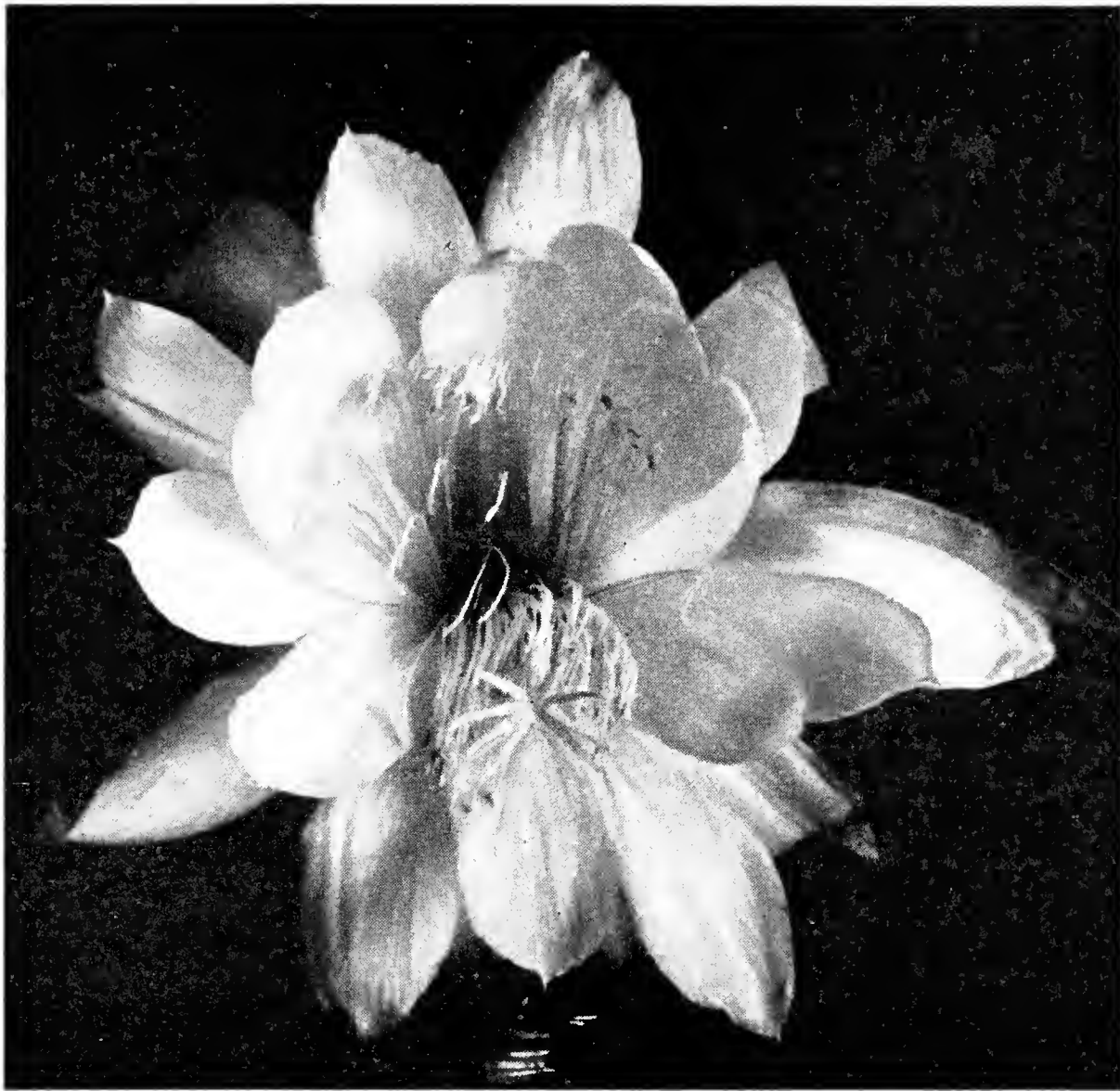
WILMATTEA *minutiflora*. Three angled climbing type from Guatemala, having small white nocturnal, very fragrant flowers. Small plants \$1.00; unrooted cuts .75, root easily.

ZYGOCACTUS *truncatus*. The "Christmas Cactus," a well known house plant of our grandmother's days. Likes shade, rich, well drained soil .75

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA is an international organization, ten years old, which publishes a monthly magazine devoted to cultural experiences, exploration, plant names, illustrated glossary, etc. You are eligible to join and receive free this illustrated "*Cactus Journal*." Membership \$3 per year.

"CACTI FOR THE AMATEUR PLEASES"

"Everything the beginner needs; this book and a few packages of your seed. I have both and am enjoying them immensely." D. D. E., *Massachusetts*.

Typical *Phyllocactus* flower

ORCHID CACTI--EPIPHYLLUMS & PHYLLOCACTI

The "Orchid Cactus" have the most gorgeous flowers of all creation, excelling the loveliness of the rose, the radiance of the gladiola, the brilliance of the dahlia and the elegance of the orchid.

Color tones from purest white to brightest purple reds, blended shades of creamy yellow, coppery reds, dainty pinks, lavender, violet and magenta comprise the rainbow color range of the skillfully hybridized *Phyllocactus* blossoms. The petals have a shiny satiny sheen known only to Cacti flowers, while the blooms range from three inches in the size of the dainty Empress types to the giant ten inch flowers of many other varieties.

Grow them as house plants, in the conservatory, lathhouse, the shaded patio or beneath the friendly shelter of a shade tree and they will reward you well with finest flowers, for they are not desert cacti, but their parents are denizens of the tropical forests growing in rich humus on the ground or epiphytic in the crotches of trees in the manner of orchids for which they are aptly and not inappropriately called.

The hybrids are arbitrarily classified below as *Phyllocacti* by which name they have long been called by European growers, while the true species, which are all white flowered night flowering cacti are listed after under their correct botanical name of *Epiphyllum*.

PHYLLOCACTI

ACKERMANNII. *2. One of the oldest and best known having rather small light red flowers. It is the earliest to bloom in the spring and frequently thereafter having a not so prolific flowering season in the fall. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller ones .75, rooted cuttings .25

A. D. HOUGHTON. Large flower with large rounded petals of scarlet, the inner ones flame-color bordered with violet. Originated by the beloved author of "The Cactus Book," the late Dr. A. D. Houghton, friend of all cactus lovers. Flowering size plants \$2.00, smaller plants \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

CONWAY'S GIANT. A sturdy, vigorous grower bearing unusually large, deep red and purple blossoms,

the newly grown stems of a deep red or purplish color. Flowering size \$1.50, smaller \$1.10, rooted cuts .35

COOPERI. A vigorous erect plant, flowers large, fragrant, inner petals white, the outer ones narrow, pointed, lemon yellow. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cuts .25

COPPER. One of the largest of all with flowers up to eleven inches across, a gorgeous copper red. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

DESERT SUNRISE. Elegant flowers shaped like a water lily of medium size, the outer petals scarlet, the inner ones orange-red edged with violet. A striking popular variety much in demand. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cuts .25

FIESTA. A strong grower, free flowering with bril-

liant blossoms, quite large, the outer petals orange shading to scarlet at the edges, the inner ones orange-scarlet bordered with violet and fragrant upon opening which is not often noted in the brighter colored types. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

GLORIA. A reliable bloomer having eight to nine inch flowers unique in that the flower color varies from apricot to orange or reddish according to growing conditions. One of the finest. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cuts .25

HERMOSISSIMUS. A tall growing variety with deeply crenate stems; the flowers with slender outstanding petals in a vivid color combination of scarlet and crimson with violet edges and an orange central stripe. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cuts .25

JOSE DE LAET. A medium sized flower of lovely tones; the outer petals scarlet, the next row scarlet and violet, the inner ones orchid with a central salmon stripe. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

MONTEZUMA. Has a medium sized cup and saucer type flower with the outer petals reflexed, the inner ones cup-shaped; a marvelous combination of amber, orange, pink and violet towards the center. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

PADRE. A heavy bright green stemmed plant with dainty waxy shell-pink blossoms. A great favorite. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

PEACH BLOW. A vigorous plant with bell shaped flowers of pale pink with deep rose center. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

PEACOCKII. An erect plant with bristly triangular stems. Extra large wide flower, carmine red shading to luminous violet center. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

SCARLET GIANT. Vigorous free flowering variety with wide orange-scarlet flower. Highly recommended. Flowering size \$1.35, smaller \$1.00, rooted cut .35

VALENCIA. Deeply crenate wavy stems bearing bright orange flowers. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cut .50

VIVE ROUGE. If you can use just one Phyllocactus get this one. Wide flat opening flowers bright scarlet with a violet throat. One of the most floriferous of all. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cut .25

VIVIANA. Erect symmetrical plants with large wide opening flowers of crimson red becoming more crimson, the inner petals edged with violet tinges. The flowers remain open five or six days, increasing in size. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cut .25

EMPRESS TYPES

GERMAN EMPRESS. This one has a different type of flower from the previous listing, characterized by much smaller flowers having a set of flaring outer petals, the inner ones forming a tube. It is particularly useful in making corsages. It is more profuse in flowering than any other of this group, being literally covered with its dainty pink flowers over a period of about two weeks. I have seen large specimens in tubs covered with hundreds of flowers. It is suitable for the hanging basket, in fact grows best when the short stems are allowed to hang down. Flowering size \$1.00, smaller .75, rooted cut .25

IMPROVED GERMAN EMPRESS. An improved variety of sturdy growth and with more brilliant and longer lasting flowers than the former. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cuts .50

ROSETTA. A giant empress type with flowers nearly four inches across of deep rose or pink magenta. Flowering size \$2.00, smaller \$1.50, rooted cut .50

EPIPHYLLUM. The following are true species some of which are one of the hybrid parents of the foregoing Phyllocacti. The following five species are white and night flowering.

E. angulier. The stems are regularly notched with angular notches and is commonly known as the "Fish-bone Cactus." Often grown for its ornamental stems. Flowers yellowish white and small. Rooted cuts .25

E. crenatum. *105. A vigorous plant, having large, white fragrant flowers. Rooted cuts .35, flowering size \$1.00

E. guatemalense. A tropical species with broad heavy stems. Flowers white. Rooted cuts .75

E. hookeri. An ultra tropical species requiring plenty of heat for rapid growth, having thin light green stems and small white flowers. Rooted cuts .75

E. oxypetalum. Free flowering with very large, white, cup-shaped, fragrant flowers. Rooted cuts .75, flowering size \$2.50

E. strictum. Plant stiff and erect bearing white, narrow petaled flowers; pistil crimson. Rooted cuts .50, flowering size \$1.00

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION. One rooted cut of each of the above six species \$3.10, prepaid.

PHYLLOCACTUS SEED

A mixture of large flowering sorts in a wonderful color range. These hybrids are not identical with their parents, but will give a great variety of forms and colors. Thus are new kinds created, a fascinating pastime for those who have time and space to grow them. Per packet .10, per 100 seeds .40

ORCHID CACTUS COLLECTION. In order to supply you with the most vigorous plant available at the time your order is received we will make the following collections of our own selection in a fine assortment of flower colors and types.

Ten "FLOWERING SIZE PLANTS" which will flower this summer if ordered early. Our selection in a choice assortment of fine named plants \$9.00 prepaid. Five for \$4.50

Ten "SMALLER PLANTS" (these as priced above are branched plants in strong growing condition which will make flowering sized plants by blossoming time next season if given ordinary care) our choice all named for only \$7.75. Five named for \$3.60

Ten "ROOTED CUTS" all named, our selection \$2.45. Five named \$1.00

"GIANT EXHIBITION PLANTS" can be supplied in most kinds at \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. These are wonderful specimens two feet or more in height, except for the dwarf or basket types, having several to many strong flowering stems and capable of producing a splendid showing of maximum sized flowers without waiting for further growth. Prices on individual varieties on request.

SUCCULENTS OTHER THAN CACTI

ADROMISCHUS clavifolius. Low plants forming small clusters of thick, club-shaped, green, brown spotted leaves .25

A. cooperi. Similar to the foregoing but with longer leaves, darker spots narrowed at the tips. This group of South African plants is particularly adapted to small pots and bowls .25



Adromischus cristatus

A. cristatus. Odd plants with a short stem covered with tiny, red, curled, aerial roots making a pleasing contrast to the green leaves which are wavy at the flattened tip, hence the name .25



Adromischus maculatus

A. maculatus. Pretty plants with thickened, reddish brown flecked leaves about an inch in diameter, small disc-shaped .50

AEONIUM arboreum. Bright green rosettes tip the erect stems which branch as the plant grows older. Flowers in golden yellow racemes .25

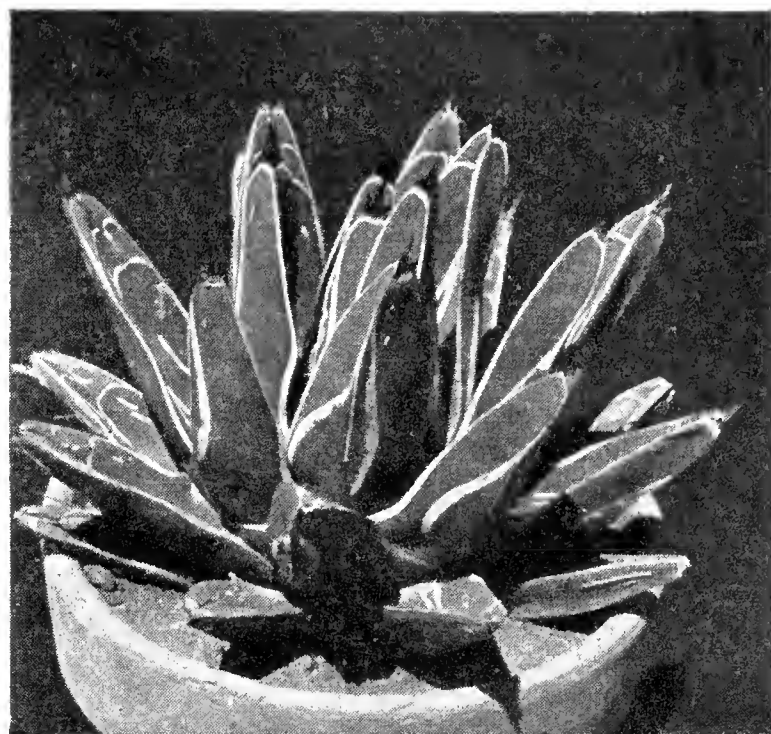
A. arboreum var. *atripurpureum*. Like the foregoing except that the leaves turn a purplish red in the full sun .25

A. sedifolium. Forms cushions of much branched short stems four to six inches high, the leaves forming rosettes of short narrow leaves turning reddish brown in full sun or with a brownish stripe down the center. Nice small clumps for the rock garden .25

AGAVE americana var. *variegata*. A variegated form of the well known "Century Plant." Attractive gray green and yellow striped leaves. Grows quite large, for the outdoor garden or tub indoors .50

A. fernandi-regis. A small growing one resembling the following but with fewer leaves. Fine large plants about eight inch \$1.00

A. victoria-reginae. Also small growing with dark green stiff leaves striped with white stripes as it grows older. Nice seedling plants .50



Agave victoria-reginae

ALOE arborescens. The "Torch Plant" or "Red Hot Poker" so called because of its brilliant erect spikes of orange red flowers. This one grows quite large outside but may be kept smaller in pots. Blooms in January. Fine twelve inch plants, not prepaid .75



Aloe variegata

The "Tiger Aloe" or "Partridge Breast."

A. beguinii. An unusual form for Aloes in that it resembles a huge Haworthia, the numerous narrow leaves dotted with white and the tip ending in a transparent bristle. Flowers orange red. Suitable indoors or under glass .50, larger specimens \$1.00

A. ausana. Resembles *A. variegata* but has short stout leaves mottled with green and whitish markings. A remarkable plant, be sure to include this one .50, flowering size \$1.00

A. brevifolia. Short gray-green leaves with edges toothed with short white spikes, flowers red .25

A. brevifolia-humilis hybrid. Attractive small one similar to the foregoing, forms close dense clusters .25

A. humilis. A low growing short leaved one .25

A. "Green and Gold" hybrid. A very attractive origination noted for the beautiful golden-green color of the leaves .35

A. plicatilis. An unusual Aloe in that the leaves are arranged in two lateral rows. Makes a beautiful branched specimen with orange-red flowers. Rooted single stems \$1.00

A. variegata. The ever popular "Partridge Breast" is without a doubt the most beautiful of all Aloes; suitable for three or four inch pots when large it is equally at home indoors or out in southern climates and never fails to arouse admiration wherever it is seen. Flowers orange-red. Small plants .25, larger ones .75, flowering size \$1.50



Anacampseros telephiastrum

ANACAMPSEROS telephiastrum. Forms clumps of closely compressed rosettes with short pointed dark olive-green leaves somewhat pinkish at the base; large red flowers. Easily grown .25

BYRNESIA weinbergii. "Ghost Plant." A pretty rosette of silvery grey or pinkish tinged leaves when grown in sunlight, which will make a fine hanging basket specimen as it grows larger .25

CEPHALOPHYLLUM alstonii. Clusters of grey pencil-like leaves, flower brilliant cherry-red during winter months. One of the finest of the Mesembs .35

CEROPEGIA woodii. For the hanging basket or pot. Has slender drooping stems with heart-shaped leaves, pale green below, upper side dark green marbled with white, the flower pinkish brown and shaped like a miniature parachute. Very odd; forms potato-like tubers at the roots. From Natal .25

CHERIDOPSIS candidissima. Another curiosity from Africa having pairs of white leaves four to five inches long resembling goat's horns. A "must have" for the rare plant collector. Give plenty of light and little water. In winter keep dry. A bargain at .75

C. cephalophora. Small gray-green leaves arranged edgewise, forming neat clusters, different from others in appearance .25

C. corymbulosa. Colorful rosettes of slender pointed leaves, a bright yellowish green, red tipped, when growing but turning to a brilliant red in full sun when dormant. For a bright spot in the rock garden include this one .25



Cheiridopsis candidissima

CRASSULA dejecta. Erect with leaves arranged in four vertical pairs, reddish in full sun, margined with a fine edge of stiff white hairs. Fine for the small bowl or pot .25



Crassula falcata

C. falcata. "Aeroplane Plant" or "Scarlet Paint Brush." The curious gray-green leaves of this remarkable plant resemble the blades of an aeroplane propeller. Bears a large scarlet to orange-red flower cluster .35



Crassula justus corderoy

C. justus corderoy. Forms clumps of lanceolate, dark green reddish flecked leaves, covered with minute hairs arranged in longitudinal rows. Flowers when an inch or so high in November with an attractive cluster of small pink blossoms .25

C. lycopodioides. Many stemmed clusters of bright green resembling the club-moss in appearance. Fine for the summer rock garden in eastern states as small plants quickly make large dense masses .25

C. rupestris. The "Rosary Plant" has flat rounded leaves united at the base so that the stem appears to go through the center, like beads on a string. Stems are prostrate, growing long and it is suitable for the unusual hanging basket. Leaves gray-green with margin .25

C. tetragona. Erect shrubby, tree-like in appearance; this plant has light green leaves and bare brown stems. Good for height in bowls or a specimen plant in pots .20

DUDLEYA brittoni. A striking snow-white large rosette from Lower California where it thrives on the rocky hills and cliffs .25

ECHEVERIA. This group is commonly known as "Hen and Chickens" from their habit of forming clusters of offsets around the parent plant, although some are solitary. They are noted for their ease of culture, healthy appearance and various colored foliage.

E. amoena. A very small one with light gray leaves tinged with red, when grown in full sun as most of them should be grown, for then they have more colorful leaves .20

E. elegans. Our favorite with pearly blue-white leaves of unusual beauty. We cannot recommend it too highly .25

E. glauca. Offsets freely forming nice clusters; the leaves thin, gray often with reddish margins. Flowers orange-red, yellow inside. Very easy to grow .20

E. multicaulis. A much branched one growing taller than the others listed here, each branch tipped with a rose-like cluster of dark shiny, green and red leaves. Very showy and grows well .25

E. pulvinata. A little branched, small shrub type with light green leaves covered with soft white hairs, red tipped in winter. Flowers red .50

E. setosa. The bright shiny green leaves are covered with fine white hairs or short bristles. Very attractive. Likes shade .50

E. simulans. Has thick yellow-green leaves, sturdy in growth and appearance, reddish in full sun on the leaf tips .25

EUPHORBIA

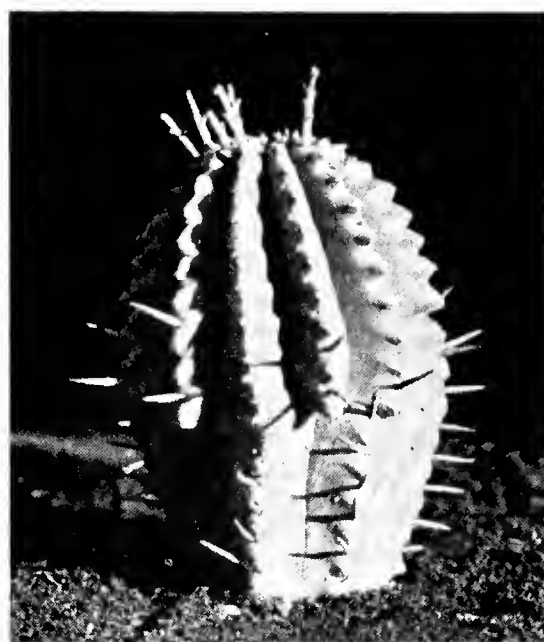
A remarkable genus of interesting succulent plants of diverse form and growth habits, many of which resemble cacti in appearance although they are in no way related. Mostly native to the African deserts they are much prized by collectors of rare and unusual plants. Cultivation is easy, requiring loose well drained soil with addition of fertilizer when they are growing. Few will endure frosts so they are well adapted to the conservatory or glass garden.

E. abyssinica var. *eritrea*. Erect tall growing resembling a *Cereus* in appearance, not branched in young specimens. 6 to 8 inch \$1.00, 16 to 18 inch \$3.00. Because of size and weight these two items are not prepaid.

E. alicornis. Rooted cuts .25

E. antiquorum. Six inch .50

E. antisiphilitica. Used by Mexicans for making wax



Euphorbia morinii

candles. Covered with pink star shaped flowers in spring. Said to have medicinal value. Grows in clusters of slender gray stems. Twelve inch clusters .75 not prepaid.

E. canariensis. Erect brownish usually four angled with short, heavy reddish spines, from the Canary Islands .50

E. candelabrum. Nice plants .75, twelve inch \$1.00

E. caput-medusae minor. "Medusae's Head" is named for the goddess of Greek mythology who had snakes in her hair, because of the many long serpentine branches growing from a central head. A large plant is a show specimen wherever seen. Nice small heads beginning to branch \$1.00

E. caput-medusae major. A larger growing form of more irregular habit. Conspicuous flowers on the ends of branches in the spring. Small rooted cuts .25, larger plants .50

E. cereiformis. Erect many ribbed branching freely .25

E. clava. Small ones .50

E. echinus. Has club-shaped stems with spines .35

E. evansii. A rare one often with flat branches like an *Epiphyllum*. Fine twelve inch specimens \$1.50

E. fruticosa. Small plants \$1.00, 4 to 6 inch \$3.00

E. globosa. Globular stems. Clusters \$1.00

E. grandicornis. An attractive three angled stem with white horny margin along the edges and heavy thorns in pairs, like horns, hence the name meaning, large horns. Fast growing making fine showy specimens, becoming branched when older. Eight inch plants only \$1.00

E. grandidens. Dark green three angled stems with spines in an attractive spiral arrangement. Rooted cuts .25

E. gregaria. Twelve inch or more branched specimens \$5.00

E. heptagona. Bright light green branching plant, making fine pot specimens as it grows older. Small plants .25

"AMATEUR PACKET STARTS COLLECTION WITH 25 PLANTS"

"I purchased a package of your mixed seed recently and am so pleased as there are about 25 little plants already."

MRS. V. M., California.

E. hermentiana. A three-angled erect plant with marbled surface and ornamented with small rows of leaves on the angles .35

E. hystrix. Five inch specimens \$1.50

E. lactea. Fine ten inch branched specimens \$1.50, fifteen inch plants \$2.50, not prepaid.

E. ledienii. Irregularly angled, thick, green or brown stems bearing profuse small, brilliant yellow flowers .25

E. lemaireana. Angled stems in a series of expansions and constrictions with grayish marbled skin; the angles horny and spiny. Quite attractive. Unbranched plants \$1.00

E. lignosa. Rooted cutting or small seedling \$1.00 post-paid, twelve inch or larger \$3.00, not prepaid.

E. marlothii. Small plants .75

E. meloformis. Small growing globular species .75, larger \$1.00

E. nerifolia. Ten inch specimens \$1.00

E. nyikae. Rooted cutting \$1.00

E. obesa. Small plants one inch \$1.00

E. polyacantha. Four inch clump \$1.50

E. pteroneura. Rooted cutting \$1.00

E. pulvinata. Rooted plant \$1.75

E. quadrangularis. 4 to 6 inch \$1.00

E. resinifera. Four angled gray-green stems, forming clusters. A fast grower and hardier than most of this group. Single stemmed plants .35

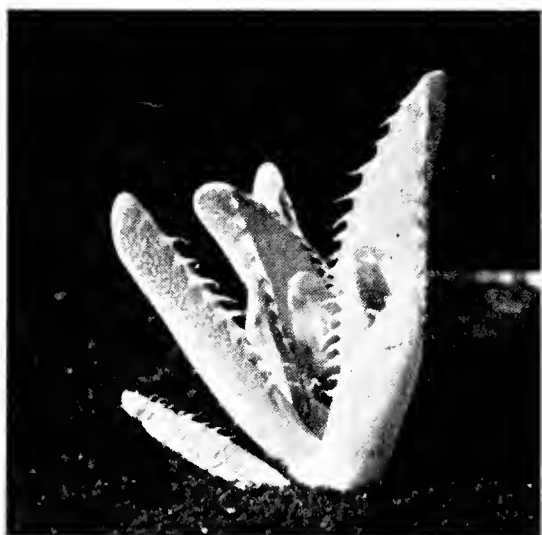
E. schintzii. Four to six inch plants \$3.00

E. silicicola. Small plants \$1.00

E. similis. Dark green columnar with 4 or 5 thin ribs, fast growing. Makes a large tree in its native Africa. Fourteen inch heavily rooted cuttings \$1.00

E. stellaspina. Clavate stems with spines which have a star-like spine growth \$1.00

E. stolonifera. Slender gray stems surmounted by a cluster of long-lasting chocolate-colored flowers in January and February. Rooted cuts only .20



Faucaria tigrinia

E. submammillaris. The well known "Corn Cob" is one of the most popular and easily grown of all, suitable for the small pot or bowl, but will make large clusters if given room in a large pot or outdoors. Stands light frosts .15 to .25

E. tenuirama variegata. Fine ten inch branched plants \$1.00

E. tirucalli. Specimens plant 18 inches \$1.00 not prepaid.

E. trigona. Branched specimen 12 inches or more \$1.50 not prepaid.

E. zylophylloides. Ten inch or over \$1.50

FAUCARIA tigrinia. The "Tiger's Jaws" as it is commonly called is one of the most curious succulents with thick juicy leaves edged with harmless tooth-like projections. Large yellow flowers emerge from the center. Handsome clusters are quickly formed .25

GASTERIA hybrids. Curious plants with thick dark green leaves arranged in pairs, dotted with tiny raised pearl-like markings, bearing spikes of tubular reddish flowers. Called "Leopard's Tongue," "Ox Tongue," etc. .25

G. minima. A tiny species forming small dense clusters suitable for small containers .20



Greenovia gracilis

GREENOVIA gracilis. Dainty rosettes of yellowish green leaves resembling partially opened rose buds. Forms clusters, very desirable. From the Canary Islands .25



Haworthia ablonacantha

HAWORTHIA. South African plants, small growing with clusters of pointed or sometimes blunt leaves forming dainty rosettes making them among the finest of plants for small containers. Require partial shade, indoor or glass house culture.

H. ablonacantha. Small type with translucent light green leaves quickly forming pretty clusters .25

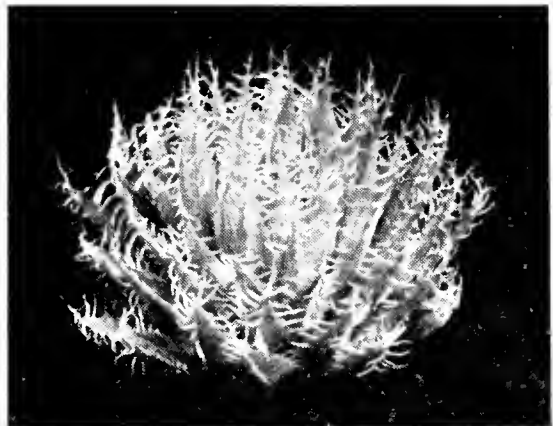
H. arachnoides. Slender pale green, semi-transparent, pointed leaves finely toothed along the edges .75

H. cuspidata. Thick blunt pea-green leaves, the surface dotted with transparent spots which allow the sun-

light to penetrate to the base of the plant even though it be partially buried, as it often is in its native Africa. Soon grows into fine clumps .25

H. margaritifera. Dainty rosettes of stiff dark green leaves dotted with pearly white tubercles .25

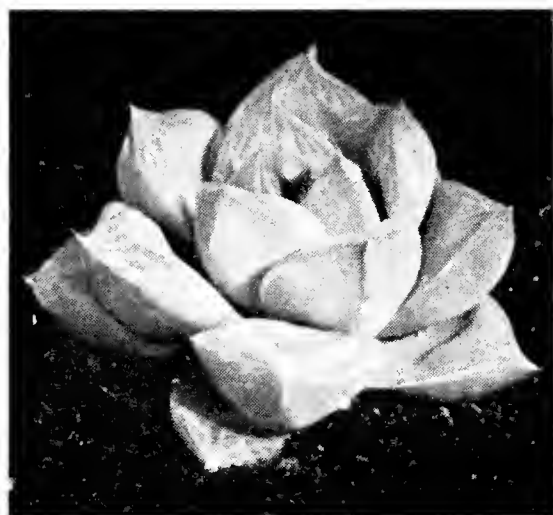
H. tessalata. Short thick dark colored leaves in three series marked with veins, transparent above .25



Haworthia arachnoides

HEREROA nelii. "Elk Horns." Curious leaves in pairs, curved, flattened and notched at the ends, bright green, low growing forming clusters; flower yellow .25

HUERNIA. Short stemmed, cluster forming plants belonging to the Stapelia family having curious flowers different from those of any other plants. The corolla is star-shaped, thus they are often called "star flowers" or "starfish flowers." They need a well drained soil and very little water during the winter rest period.



Haworthia cuspidata

H. barbata. Has 1½ inch buff colored flowers, red flecked with purple hairs, hence the name, meaning bearded .25

H. brevirostris. Meaning "short-beaked Huernia" this one has a pale yellow flower dotted with crimson .25

H. clavigera. Meaning "club-bearing" refers to the stiff club-shaped hairs outstanding from the throat of the flower .25

H. hystrix. The "porcupine Huernia" is so named because of the spine-like, red tipped projections which cover the face of the flower, which is most remarkable in appearance .25

H. insigniflora. The "Decoration-flowered Huernia" as the name signifies has a symmetrical star-like flower of purple and rose suggesting a badge of merit .25

H. macrocarpa. Short spiny stems, star-like flower .25

H. primulina. The "primrose Huernia" has variable flowers of outstanding appearance of creamy-yellow to golden primrose .25

H. reticulata. Has pale yellow flowers with blood-red spots in a "reticulated" or network-like appearance .25

H. thureti. Flowers yellow-ochreous with reddish spots and lines .25

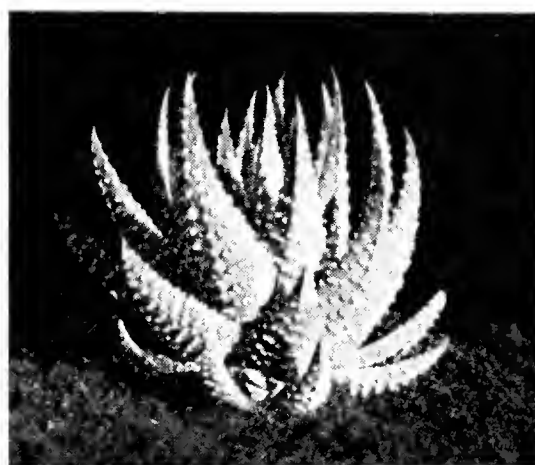
KALANCHOE daigremontana. From Madagascar comes this curious mottled leaved plant. The large arrow-shaped leaves form young plants, roots, leaves and stem, right along the edges of the leaves, which drop off and take root .15, larger .25

K. marmorata. Large ovate, notched leaves both sides of which are marked with brown spots. Quite attractive .25

K. somaliensis. Broad notched leaves shaded with red, yellow or orange and green, varying with the growing season and quantity of sunlight given. Most colorful in full sun .25

K. tubiflora. Tubular brown marked leaves also producing young plants along the edges, flowering during the winter months with an umbel of tubular, drooping, orange-red flowers .25

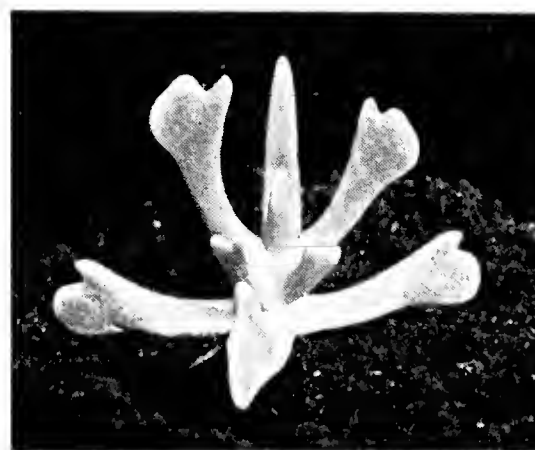
K. "Houghton's Hybrid." A cross between *K. daigremontana* and *K. tubiflora* of rapid growth and handsome appearance, produced by the late Dr. A. D. Houghton .20



Haworthia margaritifera

K. "Kelly's Hybrid." A similar cross produced in our gardens, but with larger, more colorful flowers and slightly more resistant to frost than the former .20

KITCHINGIA mandrakensis. "Velvet Leaf." Erect with large arrow-shaped leaves covered with thick velvety felt, growing to three or four feet high and outstanding as a large pot or tub plant in the conservatory or glass house. Small plants .50



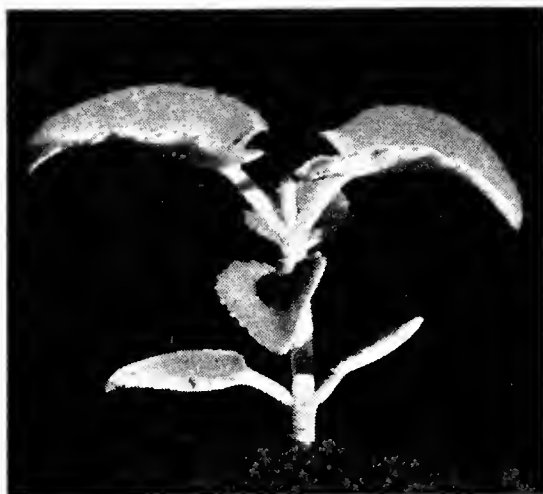
Hereroa nelii

KLEINEA articulata. "Candle Plant." Erect blue-green stems topped by leaves when growing which fall off during the dormant period .15

K. pendula. The "Inch Worm Plant." Curious arched creeping stems which grow in a manner which suggests the popular name, rooting as it touches the soil. Flower bright red .35

K. stapeliiformis. Handsome erect marbled stems topped by a bright red flower .25

K. tomentosa. Short pointed cylindrical leaves of pure white. Beautiful in a black glazed pot, water carefully and give good drainage. Very rare .75



Kitchingia mandrakensis

LITHOPS *sp.* "Stone Faces." The most curious of all succulents, small flat topped growths resembling pebbles camouflaging themselves so that they are almost invisible in their natural surroundings .35

PACHYPHYTUM *compactum*. Small rosettes of dark green leaves with grayish-white coating .25

P. glutinosum. Pinkish thickened leaves, very colorful .50

PACHYVERIA *orpettii*. A hybrid with Pachyphytum and Echeveria having striking colors ranging from light pink to dark purple, varying according to season of growth and age. We recommend this one for its unusual beauty .35



Kleinia tomentosa

P. schiedeckeri. Another fine one having pearl-gray leaves with a bluish cast .25, crests .35

PIARANTHUS *foetidus*. Forms clusters of small egg-shaped stems; flowers star-shaped, light yellow. Related to Stapelia .25

PLEIOSPILOS *bolusii*. "Living Rock." One of the most curious forms of all plant life, this fine plant has

large thick rounded leaves resembling a pair of greenish brown stones, or they may be reddish when grown in full sun. Also has a large golden yellow flower. Be sure to include this oddity, .50 for flowering size.

P. simulans. Similar to above but with broader leaves and keeled on the lower side. Flowers pale yellow to orange .50, larger branched clusters \$1.00



Piaranthus foetidus

RHOMBOPHYLLUM *rhomboideum*. Forming tufts of stemless rosettes lying close to the ground; the leaves dark gray-green with whitish edges; flowers yellow .25

SEDUM *adolphii*. Low shrubby succulent with thick, light to lemon yellow leaves of colorful appearance in rock garden .15

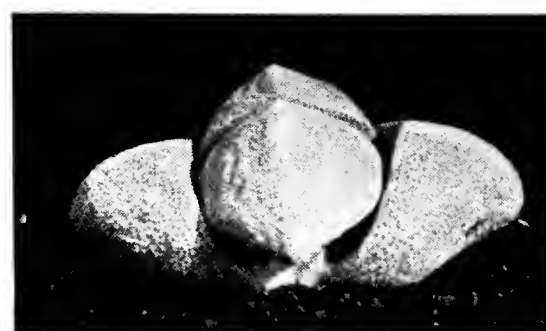
S. guatemalense. "Xmas Cheer." A fast growing densely branched low shrub covered with one half inch shiny green, red tipped leaves. Flower star-like, yellow .15

S. multiceps. Called the "Baby Joshua Tree" because of its fancied resemblance to the odd Mojave Desert tree, to which it is not even distantly related, but appears to be a miniature of it which grows only three or four inches high. Unique for landscape effects in bowls and small landscapes .20

S. pachyphyllum. Similar to *S. guatemalense* but has gray-green leaves with pinkish tips .15

S. treleasei. Resembles *S. adolphii* but has bluish green leaves with a trace of pink on the tips .15, crests .35

SEDUM COLLECTION. One each of the above making a nice color assortment for the window box .60



Pleiospilos bolusii

SEMPERVIVUM *calcareum*. A neat little rosette of pale gray-green, reddish tipped leaves, edged with white .25

S. cooperi. "Cobweb House Leek." Dainty rosette with white webby hair across the face. Forms clusters said to be hardy in Eastern U. S. as it is native to the mountains of Europe .15

S. braunii. Similar to *S. calcareum* but with smaller, darker leaves .15



Sedum adolphii

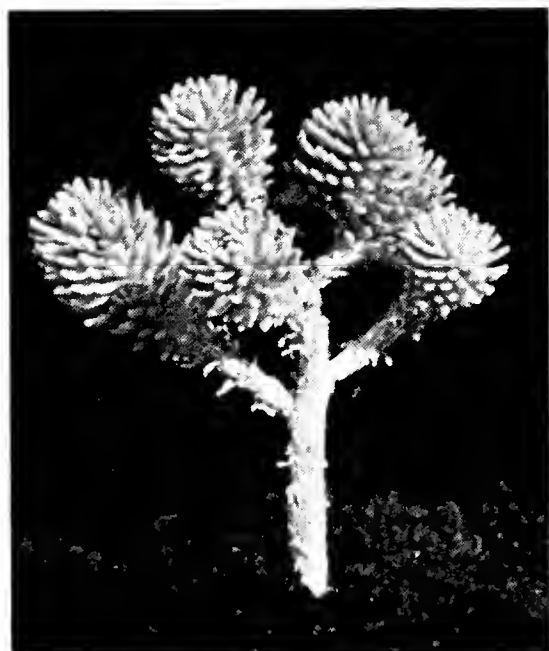
SINOCRASSULA *maculata*. Small rosettes of pretty brown spotted leaves .25

STAPELIA *variegata*. "Starfish Flower." Short pointed stems bearing curious leathery flowers mottled brown and yellow. An African oddity that everyone should have .25, crests \$1.00

STOMATIUM *agninum*. "Lamb's Tongue" has fleshy grey-green leaves roughened with green dots. Forms compact clusters and blooms at night with light yellow flowers .25

S. fulleri. Thick, small toothed leaves, grass-green with pale grey dots forming neat clumps. Also blooms at night with small light yellow flowers. Night flowering plants are rare among the succulents .25

TAVARESIA *grandiflora*. This one belongs to the Stapelia family but looks like a cactus with its round erect stems covered with tiny bristly harmless spines. Has a very large bell-shaped flower yellowish with brown dots. A real rarity .75



Sedum multiceps

URBINIA *purpusii*. Thick pointed leaves mottled purplish-gray in color forming a neat rosette. Flowers on a long stem red with greenish-yellow tips. Best as a window or glass house plant .50



Sedum treleasei

SUCCULENT COLLECTIONS

WINDOW GARDEN SPECIAL. All succulents, no spiny cacti, of various colored foliage and strange shapes, suitable for small pots or the window box garden. Eight wonder plants, our selection, a regular \$2.00 value for only \$1.50

WORLD WIDE COLLECTION. A pleasant surprise awaits the buyer of this strange collection of Exotics. One fine plant from each of the following countries: Canary Islands, Southwest Africa, Yucatan, Madagascar, Mexico, Cape Province (Africa), Little Namaqualand, Natal, Karroo Desert (Africa) and Guatemala. All named and labelled, ten of the world's most curious plants \$1.85

AMATEUR SUCCULENT COLLECTION. Fifteen named plants for the beginner who wishes to start a collection of the least expensive kinds. Our selection of good, small succulents for only \$1.25



A window garden of seedlings.

"KELLY'S PLANTS ALWAYS SATISFY"

"The plants arrived today in good condition. The *C. royenii* is quite satisfactory. . . . The *L. beneckii* is an even prettier specimen than the larger one you sent me before. The *L. stellatus* is a fine plant—but a brute to handle. As you can see, I am well pleased with the shipment.

J. W. S., Texas.

CACTUS SEED

Growing cacti from seed is an interesting pastime for those who have facilities and patience for caring for them during the early stages. In addition to those offered below, we list over 600 kinds of rare cacti and succulent seed in our seed catalog, and will be glad to mail a copy to you upon request.

The following mixed seed are 10c per packet

<i>Astrophytum</i>	<i>Echinofossulocactus</i>	<i>Lobivia</i>	<i>Oreocereus</i>
<i>California species</i>	<i>Echinopsis</i>	<i>Mamillaria</i>	<i>Pachycereus</i>
<i>Cephalocereus</i>	<i>Eriocereus</i>	<i>Many species</i>	<i>Phyllocactus</i>
<i>Cereus</i> (best grafting stock)	<i>Ferocactus</i>	<i>Melocactus</i>	<i>Rebutia</i>
<i>Coryphantha</i>	<i>Frailea</i>	<i>Mexican</i>	<i>South American species</i>
<i>Echinocactus</i>	<i>Gymnocalycium</i>	<i>Notocactus</i>	<i>Thelocactus</i>
<i>Echinocereus</i>	<i>Lemaireocereus</i>	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>Trichocereus</i>

One packet of each of the above 28 mixtures only \$2.50 postpaid

“Beginner’s De Luxe Seed Collection”
UNMIXED SEED 10c PER PACKET

<i>Astrophytum aserias</i> —“Sea Urchin Cactus”	<i>M. elongata</i> —“Lady Fingers”
<i>A. myriostigma potosina</i> —“Bishop’s Cap”	<i>M. hahniana</i> —“Snow White Cactus”
<i>Carnegie gigantea</i> —“Arizona Giant”	<i>M. dolichocentra</i> —a good grower, red flowers
<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> —“Old Man Cactus”	<i>M. martinezii</i> —A fine one
<i>Echinocactus grusonii</i> —“Golden Barrel Cactus”	<i>M. vaupelii</i> —colorful spines
<i>E. ingens</i> —“Mexican Giant Barrel”	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> —“Beaver Tail”
<i>Echinocereus delaetii</i> —“The Old Lady Cactus”	<i>Oreocereus celsianus</i> —“Old Man of the Andes”
<i>Echinopsis hamatacantha</i> —“Easter Lily Cactus”	<i>O. trollii</i> —“Old Man of the Mountains”
<i>Ferocactus alamosanus</i> —“Barrel Cactus” a fast grower	<i>Pachycereus marginatus</i> —“Organ Pipe Cactus”
<i>Mamillaria bocasana</i> —“Powder Puff”	<i>Thelocactus bicolor</i> —
<i>M. camptotricha</i> —“Bird’s Nest”	<i>Trichocereus pasacana</i> —Argentina Giant

One packet of each of the above 22 kinds \$2.00 postpaid.

TERMS. All plants sent prepaid unless otherwise specified in individual instances because of large size and weight, to points in U. S. Foreign shipments are prepaid to the extent of 10% of the total value of the order. Costs above this amount including costs of consular invoices, etc., are chargeable to consignee. We guarantee you against damage by mail shipments, a post office bad order report will bring free replacement by us. Also we guarantee all plants to arrive to your entire satisfaction and in good growing condition and we will replace any plant free of charge if it fails to grow and we are notified within fifteen days of shipment, provided that customer will pay shipping costs on replacement. If parcel post shipment is desired postage must be included to cover. If you send too much the overage will be returned. If a further order accompanies request for replacement it will be sent prepaid. Remittance should accompany order. Use check, bank draft or money order. We do not ship C.O.D.

SALES TAX. California customers are required by law to include 3% State Sales Tax. This does not apply to out of state purchasers. Minimum prepaid order \$1.00, add .15 to cover mailing costs if order does not equal this amount.

“CACTI FOR THE AMATEUR”—Haselton. Tells the beginner what cacti he can grow and furnishes complete, illustrated cultural information. Tells where to obtain plants and seed, and what literature is available. This hand-book of cacti answers the following questions: How can I grow cacti? What cacti will flower? How do I start collecting? Which kinds are most desirable? Where can they be obtained? Can I grow them from seed? How can I graft cacti? Can cacti be watered? Will cacti grow in cold climates? How can I know their names? Where can I read about cacti? And hundreds of other questions. (This catalog cover, in color, is a reprint from this book.) Price \$1.00 paper cover, \$1.50 board bound.

“SUCCULENTS FOR THE AMATEUR”—Haselton. (Off the press June 1, 1939). This 140 page book is written entirely for the amateur and introduces him to more than 250 of the more common yet most interesting succulents other than cacti. Clearly illustrated with 250 pictures from which one can name his plants. More than 100 pictures in color, showing the beauty of succulents. Cultural information. Reserve a copy now and invoice will be mailed with the book. Price \$1.50, paper cover, \$2.00 board bound.

FREE PLANTS: Your choice of one 25 cent plant with each \$2.50 order or 50 cents worth with each \$3.50 order or \$1.00 worth with each \$5.00 order.

R. W. KELLY
2410 La Rosa Drive, Temple City, California, U. S. A.

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U. S. A.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATED SPECIES ARRANGED IN NUMERICAL ORDER

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Trichocereus schickendantzii</i> | 56. <i>Echinofossulocactus multicostatus</i> |
| 2. <i>Epiphyllum ackermannii</i> | 57. <i>Echinofossulacactus crispatus</i> |
| 3. <i>Cereus validus</i> | 58. <i>Ferocactus pringlei</i> |
| 4. <i>Cephalocereus leucocephalus</i> | 59. <i>Ferocactus nobilis</i> |
| 5. <i>Zygocactus truncatus</i> | 60. <i>Ferocactus uncinatus</i> |
| 6. <i>Ferocactus latispinus</i> | 61. <i>Echinomastus macdowellii</i> |
| 7. <i>Echinopsis aurea</i> | 62. <i>Gymnocalycium denudatum</i> |
| 8. <i>Aporocactus flagelliformis</i> | 63. <i>Gymnocalycium multiflorum</i> |
| 9. <i>Selenicereus grandiflorus</i> | 64. <i>Gymnocalycium platense</i> |
| 10. <i>Malacocarpus mammulosus</i> | 65. <i>Gymnocalycium quehlianum</i> |
| 11. <i>Mammillaria bombycina</i> | 66. <i>Echinocactus grusonii</i> |
| 12. <i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i> | 67. <i>Echinocactus horzonthalonius</i> |
| 13. <i>Opuntia bonaerensis</i> | 68. <i>Homalocephala texensis</i> |
| 14. <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i> | 69. <i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i> |
| 15. <i>Opuntia robusta</i> | 70. <i>Astrophytum asterias</i> |
| 16. <i>Opuntia rhodantha</i> | 71. <i>Astrophytum capricorne</i> |
| 17. <i>Opuntia microdasys</i> | 72. <i>Astrophytum ornatum</i> |
| 18. <i>Opuntia glomerata</i> | 73. <i>Malacocarpus concinnus</i> |
| 19. <i>Cereus jamacaru</i> | 74. <i>Malacocarpus scopa</i> |
| 20. <i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> | 75. <i>Malacocarpus ottonis</i> |
| 21. <i>Cephalocereus hoppenstedtii</i> | 76. <i>Malacocarpus baselbergii</i> |
| 22. <i>Euphorbia lanata</i> | 77. <i>Malacocarpus graessneri</i> |
| 23. <i>Cleistocactus strausii</i> | 78. <i>Malacocarpus leninghausii</i> |
| 24. <i>Oreocereus celsianus</i> | 79. <i>Hickenia microsperma</i> |
| 25. <i>Pachycereus chrysomallus</i> | 80. <i>Melocactus intortus</i> |
| 26. <i>Lemaireocereus beneckei</i> | 81. <i>Thelocactus bicolor</i> |
| 27. <i>Heliocereus speciosus</i> | 82. <i>Mamillopsis senilis</i> |
| 28. <i>Cleistocactus baumannii</i> | 83. <i>Coryphantha erecta</i> |
| 29. <i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> | 84. <i>Coryphantha elephantidens</i> |
| 30. <i>Echinocereus chloranthus</i> | 85. <i>Coryphantha bumamma</i> |
| 31. <i>Echinocereus dasyacanthus</i> | 86. <i>Coryphantha poselgeriana</i> |
| 32. <i>Echinocereus pentalophus</i> | 87. <i>Coryphantha radians</i> |
| 33. <i>Echinocereus blanckii</i> | 88. <i>Coryphantha palmeri</i> |
| 34. <i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i> | 89. <i>Pelecyphora aselliformis</i> |
| 35. <i>Echinocereus knippelianus</i> | 90. <i>Dolichothele longimamma</i> |
| 36. <i>Echinocereus pulchellus</i> | 91. <i>Mammillaria magnimamma</i> |
| 37. <i>Echinocereus stramineus</i> | 92. <i>Mammillaria parkinsonii</i> |
| 38. <i>Chamaecereus silvestrii</i> | 93. <i>Mammillaria geminis pina</i> |
| 39. <i>Rebutia minuscula</i> | 94. <i>Mammillaria kewensis</i> |
| 40. <i>Rebutia fiebrigii</i> | 95. <i>Mammillaria elegans</i> |
| 41. <i>Lobivia pentlandii</i> | 96. <i>Mammillaria spinosissima</i> |
| 42. <i>Lobivia cumingii</i> | 97. <i>Mammillaria prolifera</i> |
| 43. <i>Echinopsis multiplex</i> | 98. <i>Mammillaria camptotricha</i> |
| 44. <i>Echinopsis eyriesii</i> | 99. <i>Mammillaria candida</i> |
| 45. <i>Echinopsis tubiflora</i> | 100. <i>Mammillaria elongata</i> |
| 46. <i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> | 101. <i>Mammillaria fragilis</i> |
| 47. <i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> | 102. <i>Mammillaria plumosa</i> |
| 48. <i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> | 103. <i>Mammillaria uncinata</i> |
| 49. <i>Obregonia denegrii</i> | 104. <i>Mammillaria hahniana</i> |
| 50. <i>Lophophora williamsii</i> | 105. <i>Epiphyllum crenatum</i> |
| 51. <i>Epithelantha micromeris</i> | 106. <i>Hatiora salicornioides</i> |
| 52. <i>Neoporteria fusca</i> | 107. <i>Rhipsalis cassutha</i> |
| 53. <i>Oroya peruviana</i> | 108. <i>Rhipsalis boulettiana</i> |
| 54. <i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i> | 109. <i>Rhipsalis paradoxa</i> |
| 55. <i>Strombocactus disciformis</i> | 110. <i>Mammillaria wildii cristata</i> |

The Cover Plate of 110 pictures of cacti shows many of the genera so that one may gain some idea of the different forms and their fascinating names. This list will be found valuable in using this catalog and will guide amateurs in starting a collection. Illustrations are one-third size from *Cactus* by van Laren. Copies are available containing the original 140 imported color plates—bound in art cloth \$5.00.

